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OPTIMISTIC LABOR VIEWS EXPRESSED IN KING'S SPEECH

Survey Made of Variety of Subjects at Prorogation of British Parliament—Need of Economy and Production Urged

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday)—"I am confident that though our difficult times are not yet passed, our course is set fair towards a renewal of our national strength and prosperity." This optimistic note regarding British industry was struck in the King's speech read by commission at the prorogation of Parliament today. The speech ranged over a great variety of subjects and expressed pride and satisfaction at the success of the Prince of Wales' Canadian visit and gratification at the warmth and kindness of his reception by the United States.

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The House of Commons was prorogued today until February 10. The session was formally closed by the King's speech of prorogation.

The King in his speech referred to the ratification of the peace treaties that have passed the final stages, and expressed the hope that others would shortly be concluded. He voiced regret over the conditions in Russia and alluded to the friendliness of the relations among the allied and associated powers. The speech recorded the conclusion of the agreement with Persia, mentioned the satisfaction in Great Britain over the cordiality of the reception accorded the Prince of Wales in Canada and the United States, and announced the measures taken to give India a responsible government.

Economic Situation Reviewed

The speech foreshadowed a reduction in the national debt, it reviewed the gravity of the economic situation in Europe and dealt with the question of domestic legislation, including that affecting labor.

In the beginning the address noted that the deliberations of the plenipotentiaries of the Allies in Paris had been crowned with success and that treaties of peace with Germany, Austria and Bulgaria had been concluded. "I signed my approval of the treaty of peace with Germany," the speech continued, "and ratified it. Peace still remains to be concluded with the Ottoman Empire and the Republic of Hungary. I earnestly trust that the necessary negotiations to this purpose will shortly be brought to a satisfactory conclusion. "I regret," said the King's speech, "that there is no improvement in the unhappy conditions prevailing in Russia and no immediate prospect in that country of the establishment of the constitutional government which alone can conduce to its permanent prosperity.

Relations With the Allies

"My relations with my allies and associates in the great war remain of the most friendly character, and I have every expectation that the close and intimate cooperation which led to the final victory will be long continued to the benefit of all.

"In August last my government concluded with the Persian Government an agreement tending to cement the ties of friendship between the two countries which have so many interests in common and to promote the welfare and progress of Persia." The King referred to the visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada and Newfoundland, which, he said, "filled the heart with feelings of pride and satisfaction." "He subsequently," continued the King, "visited the United States of America, where he was greeted with a warmth and kindness which will, I am confident, have the happiest effect upon the relations of the British Empire and that great republic."

Proclamation Addressed to India

Referring to India, the speech said that a measure marking the first stage of the development of a responsible government in India has become a law. "I rely on all my subjects," continued the speech, "to work together for its success. In a proclamation which I am addressing to my Viceroy and to the princes and the people of India I am expressing my hope that a harmonious political life will steadily be built up on the foundations thus laid, and I am announcing my intention of sending the Prince of Wales to India to inaugurate the new Constitution."

To the members of the House of Commons the King gave his thanks for their provision during the year for the public expenditure, which had continued abnormal, largely exceeding the permanent and temporary revenue, and he said that he trusted that next year, with the return of more normal conditions, the first steps would be taken toward the reduction of the national debt.

Condition of Finances

"The condition of our finances and the state of our credit continue to occupy the serious attention of my ministers," he went on. "Only by strict economy, both in public and private expenditure, and sustained by increased production, can the country

maintain its historic position in commerce and finance."

In addressing both the upper and the lower house, the speech expressed concern over the grave economic position of a large part of Europe. The task of restoring credit and giving industry a new start there was one of the first conditions, he pointed out, of a settled peace. The task, however, was too large for any nation to undertake unaided.

"I was enabled by the liberality of Parliament," the speech continued, "to place a large sum at the disposal of the Supreme Economic Council for the relief of immediate necessities, but that sum is nearly exhausted, and further measures of relief and reconstruction can only be undertaken as the result of joint action by all the nations interested in the restoration of international commerce. My government would gladly cooperate with the governments of other countries to this end if a suitable plan can be devised.

Problems of Demobilization

"Great progress was made last year with the gigantic task of demobilizing the navy, the army, and the air force, impeded as it had been by the uncertainties of the situation in large parts of Europe.

"The continued high cost of living with all its evil consequences, has caused distress throughout the world, although it is lower in the British Isles than elsewhere. The problem of reducing it received your constant consideration and measures were taken which it is hoped may prevent the charging of unreasonable prices for necessary articles.

"The session was marked by the passage of an unprecedented number of domestic bills dealing with reconstruction in all its aspects. An important measure was passed affecting the conditions of labor.

"There is no doubt that public opinion throughout the world is deeply interested in the manner in which Britain is dealing with its labor and industrial problems, and I am confident, though difficult times are not yet past, our course is set fairly toward a renewal of the national strength and prosperity.

Steady Improvement Noted

"I note a steady improvement in industrial conditions. Unemployment, which in the earlier part of the year, was unexampled in extent, stands today at a figure comparing favorably with the years prior to the war. This is all the more remarkable, considering the immense numbers of men and women discharged from the services and munitions work at home.

"Acts for restoring privileges surrendered during the war and stabilizing conditions of employment have done much to avoid friction in the industrial life of the country. The establishment of an industrial court provided machinery for securing a peaceful settlement of disputes and promoting harmony among those engaged in industry. Proposals have been formulated for fixing the maximum number of hours of employment, instituting a minimum wage and making increased provision against unemployment."

GERMAN OPINIONS ON 'WAR CRIMINALS'

Liberal and Socialist Newspapers Express Hope That Allies Will Allow Germany to Try Former Kaiser and Officials

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—A report, that the Allies are on the eve of demanding from the German Government the extradition of several hundred alleged war criminals, is discussed in all of today's newspapers. The tone of the Junker press is extremely violent and the semi-official Liberal and Socialist newspapers express the hope in moderate terms, but firmly, that the Allies will consent to leave the trial to the German authorities.

An obviously inspired statement, issued today, pledges the government to punish all officers and officials found guilty of the charges made against them by the entente while a movement is reported among the university students to resist by force any attempt to surrender Field Marshal von Hindenburg, and protest meetings are being organized. The public generally, however, is not responding to the attempt of the reactionary elements to exploit the situation for their own ends.

So far as the masses of the people are concerned, the delay on the part of France in releasing her German prisoners is occasioning more indignation than the question of the fate of the former Kaiser and the other alleged war criminals. Politicians feel more deeply on the point, however, and if the extradition demands are enforced, the possibility of a political crisis leading to the overthrow of the government and its substitution by an extreme Nationalist Cabinet should not be lightly dismissed.

Delegates to Study War Criminal Lists

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Monday)—Conferences are being held in London today between British law officers and the French Government representatives, who have come to compare and examine the lists of war criminals due to be surrendered to the Allies for trial.

ROYAL ASSENT TO INDIA BILL GIVEN

King George Issues Proclamation Announcing New Law Under Which India Is Granted Larger Measure of Self-Government

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The King today signified his assent to the Government of India Act and simultaneously issued a proclamation to the people of India and to the Viceroy and Governor-General and the princes of Indian states. The proclamation announces a visit by the Prince of Wales to India next winter to inaugurate a new chamber of princes and a new Constitution in British India and further directs the Viceroy to extend clemency to political offenders in the fullest measure in his judgment compatible with public safety.

The proclamation, which is a very striking document, notes that the new act gives to the Indian people a definite share in the government and points the way to full responsible government hereafter. Reviewing the past, the King says that his house has always regarded India as a trust and that the British Parliament and people have endeavored to give India the blessings which Providence has bestowed on themselves.

There is one gift, the proclamation adds, which yet remains, the right of her people to direct her affairs and safeguard her interests. The control of her domestic concerns is a burden which India may legitimately aspire to take upon her own shoulders. The opportunity will now be given for experience to grow and responsibility to increase with the capacity for its fulfillment.

Appeal to Leaders

Continuing, the proclamation says that the Indian desire for self-government has pursued its course along constitutional channels with sincerity and courage and has survived the discredit which, at times and in places, lawless men have sought to cast upon it by acts of violence committed under the guise of patriotism.

The proclamation appeals to the leaders of the Indian people, as the ministers of the future, to face responsibility, endure misrepresentation and sacrifice much for the common interest of the State. It pleads for cooperation and for the obliteration of any trace of bitterness, and concludes with a prayer that under God's guidance India may grow to the fullness of political freedom.

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—King George issued a proclamation today announcing the new measure giving India a larger degree of self-government. The proclamation characterizes the government bill as an historic act, giving representation long desired by the natives. It calls for the determination of the people and the officials to work together for the common purpose of making the new plan of government a success. The proclamation says, in part:

"Another epoch is reached today in the annals of India. I give my royal assent to the act, which takes its place among the great historic measures passed by the Parliament of this realm for the better government of India and the greater contentment of her people.

Definite Share of Government

"The act, which has now become a law, entrusts elected representatives of the people with a definite share in the government, and points the way to a fully responsible government hereafter. If, as I confidently hope, the policy which this act inaugurates should achieve its purpose, the results will be momentous in the story of human progress.

"I have watched with understanding and sympathy the growing desire of my Indian people for representative institutions. Their scope has been extended, stage by stage, until there now lies before us a definite step on the road to responsible government. I shall watch your progress along this road. The path will not be easy, and in the march toward the goal there will be the need of perseverance and mutual forbearance between all sections and races of my people in India. I am confident that those high qualities will be forthcoming.

"I rely on the new popular assemblies to interpret wisely the wishes of those they represent and not to forget the interests of the masses who cannot yet be admitted to the franchise. I rely on the leaders of the people and the ministers of the future to face responsibility and endure misrepresentation, and to sacrifice much for the common interest of the state, remembering that true patriotism transcends party and communal boundaries.

"A new era is opening. Let it begin with a common determination among my people and my officers to work together for the common purpose."

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT LIKENED TO REGENCY

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor. HARTFORD, Connecticut—According to the Hartford Courant, a Republican organ, Lawrence V. Sherman (R.), Senator from Illinois, who spoke here on Monday night, under the auspices of the Manufacturers Association of

Hartford County, declared in an interview Monday night:

"Tumult is running the United States today; President Wilson's physical condition is such that he must not be disturbed with matters of moment, and we are being governed by a regency like they used to have in England when the King was, incapacitated."

EFFECT OF PACKER ORDER DISCUSSED

Swift & Company Representative Outlines Change in Business Policy Necessary in Compliance With Segregation Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—How the agreement arrived at between the Attorney-General of the United States and the packers, will affect the business of Swift & Co., was discussed here yesterday at the offices of the company by L. H. D. Weld, manager of its commercial research department. Mr. Weld's summary was that the agreement would not alter the business of the company, as now conducted, to any considerable extent.

In actual changes, the chief respects in which Swift & Co. will be affected will be in the separation of its stockyards and in discontinuance of the grocery lines. No plans have as yet been arranged for the disposition of the stockyards. The company must present a plan for their disposition within 90 days after the entry of the decree in the proposed suit.

Swift & Co. is less affected by the agreement, in having to give up such grocery business as is unrelated to meats and dairy products, than some other packers. The Swift business in grocery lines consisted, mostly of canned vegetables and fruits, and, to a minor extent, of dried and salt fish. Most of these canned goods had been put up for Swift & Co. by Libby, McNeill & Libby, its former subsidiary, now segregated. These articles, which have been handled through branch houses of Swift & Co., will be discontinued as soon as present stocks are exhausted. The business to be dropped amounted to, perhaps, between \$12,000,000 and \$15,000,000 a year. Swift & Co. did not handle cereals, coffee, or rice. All the packers will continue to handle such business as is related to meats and dairy products, as for instance, butter, eggs, cheese, poultry, soap, etc. As to the segregations of Swift properties which have taken place during the last year or two, these will not be affected by the agreement, Mr. Weld continued.

Swift International, first of the segregations, consisted of the foreign meat-packing plants of the parent company, while National Leather Company, the last segregation, comprised the leather business. Of course, the meat business abroad is not affected by the agreement with the Attorney-General, and leather is likewise untouched. Stock of Libby was exchanged for Swift & Co. stock at par, and taken up more than a year ago. The only way in which Libby could be affected by the agreement would be under the provision that officials of any packer cannot own more than 50 per cent of the stock in a former subsidiary. Louis F. Swift, president of Swift & Co., while National Leather Company, the last segregation, comprised the leather business. Of course, the meat business abroad is not affected by the agreement with the Attorney-General, and leather is likewise untouched. Stock of Libby was exchanged for Swift & Co. stock at par, and taken up more than a year ago. 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tions were the German submarines. By reason of the peculiar nature of submarine warfare, no blame necessarily attaches to the commanding officers of these vessels for their failure, but on no account should they receive a special award for this lack of success. To do this is to reverse the policy of our navy and of all other navies and thus establish a precedent that might well seriously undermine the fighting efficiency of the whole organization.

Secretary Daniels—There were cases of particular individuals whose conduct was outstanding and should be singled out for special recognition. It was my opinion that the Distinguished Service Medal should be awarded to those officers in command of ships which were sunk by enemy attack and whose conduct was meritorious in such cases. I required all these cases to be carefully investigated and in consequence every officer reported meritorious in command of such a ship was awarded a Distinguished Service Medal.

Question of Relative Merit

Rear Admiral Sims—The injustice lies not in the number of awards made, but in the fact that the awards are issued to officers in a number of instances are not in accord with the relative merit of the services performed by them as indicated by my recommendations. There can necessarily be no better judge of services than the responsible commanding officer. It must always be impossible for a board or any outside authority to modify the estimate of relative merit of officers as made by their immediate and active superior in command, without inflicting actual injustice.

Secretary Daniels—In accordance with the law establishing medals, the award of the medals is a function of the executive branch of the government. The board of awards was established by my order and did not have statutory authority. There is nothing to prevent the Secretary of the Navy from departing from its recommendations. Acting by authority of the President, it is the Secretary of the Navy's duty to make the final decision.

List Is Not Final

Speaking informally about Rear Admiral Sims' letter, which was made public without authority of Secretary Daniels, and before it had been in his possession 48 hours, Secretary Daniels said the list of awards to which objection is made is not final. If it were shown that an injustice had been done any officers, he said he would not let any pride of opinion prevent him from reconsidering the award.

Of 19 recommendations made by Rear Admiral Sims for awards of Distinguished Service Medals to officers on his staff, the board of award recommended that only six receive the medal and that 13 be given the navy cross, a lower decoration. Secretary Daniels, in reviewing this report, made the same number of awards, but changed the award to three officers who had been awarded the navy cross, so that they received the medal, and reduced the award to three who had been awarded the medal, so that they received the cross. Secretary Daniels also amended the board's report by awarding medals to officers and men in the mine-sweeping service and in the armed merchant ship service.

HONORS GRANTED TO AUSTRALIAN AIRMEN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The King has conferred knighthoods in the Order of the British Empire on Capt. Ross Smith and Lieut. Keith Smith for their services rendered to aviation by their recent flight from England to Australia.

AVIATION SCHOOLS TO BE OPENED IN MADRID

MADRID, Spain (Tuesday)—The government has decided to establish five new schools of military aviation to be opened on January 1. One hundred and thirty student fliers will be enrolled, of whom 20 per cent will be non-commissioned officers and privates. Two of the schools will be located at Madrid, and one each at Cartagena, Saragossa and Seville.

MANIFESTO HANDED TO DANISH CABINET

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday)—A delegation from the Danish agricultural, economic and national associations has handed a manifesto to the King and the government, demanding the fulfillment of the cabinet's promises of a general election as to the government's policy regarding South Jutland, which has caused great dissatisfaction. The Premier assured the delegation that the elections would be held as soon as possible.

EMPLOYERS' MEETING IN BASLE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
BASLE, Switzerland (Monday)—John Murray, M. P., and Sir George Gibb, the chairman of the Road Board, addressed a large meeting of employers and commercial men at Basle on Saturday on what had been done in England to further harmonious working between Capital and Labor. Yesterday the visitors conferred with the Socialist leaders. The greatest interest is being taken in their visit.

DENIAL BY DUTCH GOVERNMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The Dutch Government has issued a denial of the statement of the "Sole" of Brussels, that the government had informed the Allies it would refuse its assent to the extradition of the former Kaiser.

IRISH OPINIONS ON PREMIER'S PLANS

Capt. Stephen Gwynn in Favor of Measure as Giving Government of Irish Affairs by Irishmen—Opinion Unfavorable

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
DUBLIN, Ireland (Tuesday)—Capt. Stephen Gwynn, a Nationalist member in the last Parliament, who fought brilliantly during the war, expressed himself to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today as in favor of accepting Mr. Lloyd George's Irish proposals, which would mean the government of Irish affairs by Irishmen.

The provost of Trinity College preferred not to give an opinion, declaring that the state of the country was too serious to justify giving a mere opinion offhand.

Meantime the coroner's jury has given a characteristic Irish verdict in the inquest on Lord French's assassin, Martin Savage, who was shot while firing at the Viceroy. "We find that Martin Savage died from a bullet fired by a military escort, and we beg to tender our sympathy to the relatives of the deceased," was how it read.

In the Dublin Chancery Court today, Justice Powell gave judgment that the action of the authorities was justified. In law and in fact, in suppressing Freeman's Journal. Regarding this latter, it seems generally forgotten that Freeman's Journal changed hands recently, and cannot be regarded as any longer a solid organ of Irish Nationalism and one of the world's most important newspapers. On the other hand, though its tone became more and more violent after the recent change of ownership, the disposition in moderate quarters to regard this suppression as a grave error of judgment by the authorities remains unchanged.

As to Irish views in general on Mr. Lloyd George's proposals, these conform too much to type to be valuable as indicating the prospects of the scheme which the Premier hopes will prove the salvation of Ireland by its actual working. It can only be said, however, that opinion on the scheme is not enthusiastic and is generally unfavorable.

Newspaper Comment on Plan

London Press Is Favorable on Whole Except Anti-Home Rule Journals

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Aside from one or two irreconcilable anti-Home Rule journals, London newspapers this morning give, on the whole, a favorable reception to the government's new scheme for Irish self-government. None, however, expressed genuine expectation of the success of the plan.

While it is recognized that such a bill as Mr. Lloyd George outlined yesterday—the fourth Home Rule measure to be presented to Parliament—will be absolutely rejected by a large section of the Irish people and regarded with suspicion and distrust by others, it is contended that it deserves to be fairly considered and tried. The Daily News, perhaps the most thorough champion of Home Rule of the London newspapers and a severe critic of the Premier and the coalition government, says:

"The government bill gives Ireland a greater degree of autonomy since it sets up an Irish Parliament, and it manifestly contemplates the probability of a united Irish Parliament. . . . In the desperate situation in which Ireland now stands, this offer, so far as Englishmen can judge, should not be rejected out of hand, assuming it to be honestly put forward."

In commenting on the bill, the Daily Telegraph describes it as "a proposal which will commend itself to freedom-loving minds everywhere as a just and fair tender of self-government."

Views of Unionist Press

Representing the extreme Unionist position, the Morning Post says: "It is a bad settlement—bad for Ireland because it does not settle the Irish question, and bad for Great Britain because it weakens the United Kingdom. It is merely the climax of long betrayal. We have chosen as a rooted policy to be friends to our enemies and enemies to our friends."

The Daily Mail declares it to be a better scheme than any previous government has produced, and an honest endeavor conceived with a single aim of ministering to the good of Ireland while maintaining the unity of the British Empire.

DUBLIN, Ireland (Tuesday)—In commenting upon the speech made by Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons yesterday, during which the Premier outlined the provisions of the proposed Irish Home Rule Bill, the Freeman's Journal says that Mr. Lloyd George, "in the presence of the American Ambassador, but in the absence of every representative of the majority of the Irish people, explained to the House his panacea for the ills of Ireland."

Irish Comment Unfavorable

"Even the few Irish Nationalist members who have survived the Prime Minister's past treacheries and betrayals absented themselves," the newspaper continues. "They probably had a forecast that their gesture of contempt would be warmly approved by the whole Irish nation and race." The paper then adds that "as a matter of fact they were merely obeying the command" of their former leader, "given when he and they withdrew from the House upon the first declaration of the Prime Minister's intention to permanently partition their country."

The Irish Times says that for many reasons, "some good, some bad, some wise and some mad," three-quarters

of the Irish people will reject the bill. "Its principle is hateful alike to the Unionists and Nationalists," the newspaper says. "They know national ideals and the ancestral spirit of a common patriotism cannot persist in a divided country. They know the fantastic homogeneity which the government proposes for Ulster Unionists would be an excrescence on the map of Ireland and would be ruinous to the trade and industry of the northern provinces. We yearn for peace but in the Lloyd George offer we see not peace, but a sword."

Views of New Bill

Neither Sinn Fein Nor Ulster Spoken in United States Fully Satisfied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The Irish Home Rule scheme, as announced by the British Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, is apparently not fully satisfactory either to Sinn Fein or to Ulster, if the utterances of their spokesmen, now in this country, may be taken as a guide.

When William Cooté, M. P., chairman of the delegation of Ulster Protestant ministers now opposing Sinn Fein propaganda in this city, was asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor for his opinion of the plan, he said:

"We will have no formal statement to give out at this time. With the meager information now at hand it is difficult to come to a definite conclusion as to what the bill really is. Our position is that we do not believe that Home Rule under any form would be good for Ireland. We believe in the present position. If Mr. Lloyd George believes he may give peace, if he gives Ulster a separate Parliament, instead of leaving us combined with the Imperial Parliament, as now, we will accept, but with regret, for the sake of peace. But the others will not accept. They want to get hold of us."

What "the others" think of the plan was stated by Eamonn de Valera, self-styled President of the so-called Irish Republic. In speaking at Buffalo, New York, he said the plan would not do. The Irish people at orderly elections had declared what they wanted, and it was not for strangers to tell them how they should govern themselves.

Labor Delegation to Visit Ireland

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—A delegation of the Parliamentary Labor Party, consisting of W. Adamson, I. R. Clynes, Arthur Henderson, Mr. Tyson, Mr. Wilson, J. A. Parkinson, and W. R. Smith, during the recess will visit Ireland to investigate the present system of government and its effects "on legitimate individual liberty." The delegation will probably leave London early in January.

PLEBISCITE TAKEN OF PEOPLE IN FIUME

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—The government would appear to be securing the moral control of the Fiume situation, to judge by the speech of the Premier, Francesco Nitti, in the Chamber yesterday. The National Council of Fiume, he said, had now associated itself with the government program, and the opinion of the people had been ascertained by a plebiscite last week, the exact results being still unknown.

However, over half the registered electors had voted and four fifths of them supported the National Council's attitude, but the minorities had not yet allowed the will of the plebiscite to be carried out. The government has recently asked the regular and irregular forces to retire from the town. He declared that Italy had France's and Britain's friendly consent regarding this question.

The government majority yesterday, when the vote of confidence was carried, consisted of Roman Catholics, Liberals, Democrats, Constitutional Democrats, Radicals, Giolittians and some others. The Socialist Republicans and the Salandra Liberals of the Right voted against the government.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH BOLSHEVIKI TO GO ON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday)—For reasons unexplained as yet, it is now intimated that the O'Grady-Litvinoff negotiations are to be continued after all, and now have a good prospect of success. Capt. James O'Grady has carried out his original intention and has left for England, but is to return by January 1, and meanwhile his subordinates are continuing the discussions with Maxim Litvinoff, the Bolshevik representative, who has also discussed the question of Dutch nationals in Russia with the Dutch chargé d'affaires.

Modification of Bolshevik Refusal

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
HELSINKI, Finland (Tuesday)—The latest reports indicate that in their negotiations with the Estonians, the Bolsheviks have now modified their original refusal to apply the rule of self-determination in connection with the delimitation of the Russian-Estonian frontier. The question now under discussion is that of the proposed neutral zone. The Bolsheviks propose to neutralize the Narova River, while Narva remains in Estonian hands.

A Riga message to a Finnish newspaper states that the Lettish Government has decided to negotiate with the Bolsheviks for an armistice.

SUGAR FOR HOLIDAY BASKETS

CONCORD, New Hampshire—The local Salvation Army corps announced yesterday that it had secured a supply of sugar and would put a one-pound package in all holiday baskets to be sent to the needy of this city.

COUNCIL CONSIDERS REPARATION REPLY

Text of Answer to Germany Discussed Dealing With Sinking of Fleet at Scapa Flow—Question of Import Embargoes

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Monday)—The Supreme Council held a meeting this morning at the Quai d'Orsay under the presidency of Mr. Clemenceau. The British delegation having received from its government the necessary instructions, the council examined the reparations to be asked from Germany in exchange for the scuttling of the German fleet at Scapa Flow. The text of the note in answer to Germany's reply is to be drafted tonight.

The allied delegation will sit at the War Ministry in Mr. Clemenceau's office tonight to discuss the terms of the note before the experts of the allied delegations. When approved, the note will be sent to the German delegation. It is not known yet whether the German delegation will answer it in Paris, or go back to Germany to ask for instructions from the German Government.

The Supreme Council has decided to send a letter to the Rumanian Government asking for statistics of Rumania's railway material and will also commence negotiations concerning the import-embargoes issued by Germany, particularly those against French commerce. Owing to the meeting of the Council of Ministers, the Supreme Council will not meet until next Wednesday.

The German delegation has sent to Paul Dutasta, the general secretary of the Peace Conference, a detailed report on the supplies to be put at the disposal of the allied troops which are to occupy the territory the nationality of which is to be determined by a plebiscite.

BRITISH MOLDERS' STRIKE CONTINUES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The conference today between the engineering employers and the three unions concerned in the ironmolders' strike terminated without any settlement being effected. The deadlock has resulted owing to what the employers regard as the introduction of a new issue by the employers into the dispute, and it is stated on the men's side that there is no hope of a resumption of negotiations under existing conditions. The strike has already lasted 17 weeks and is having a disastrous effect on the other industries dependent on the ironmolders.

General Strike in Egypt Fails

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
CAIRO, Egypt (Tuesday)—On December 17, which was the anniversary of the declaration of a protectorate in Egypt, a general strike, it appears, was arranged, but failed. Some railwaymen came out, but the telegraphs and railways continued working normally. The chief disappointment to the extremists was the failure of the government officials to strike, although native lawyers and others did so.

GOVERNOR CONSIDERS TEACHERS' PAY BILL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The bill providing increases of \$72 to \$384 for Boston school-teachers is now awaiting action by the Governor, who is expected to sign it soon.

The Harvard Bulletin, calling attention to the campaign of the Boston teachers for higher pay, and of Harvard University for an endowment so that its professors may receive more money, says: "It is not primarily in the interest of the teachers that their salaries should be raised, but rather in the interest of the public. For education is a public concern. The benefits of it are widely distributed. The notion that education is something every individual should pay for, because it is to his own advantage to be educated, no longer exists."

"No one ought, either, to forget that the raising of salaries is not for the sake of the teachers now at work, but for the sake of getting other and better teachers in the future."

SIX-CENT CASH FARE ON CHICAGO CARS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Street car fares on the Chicago surface lines are placed on a 6-cent cash fare basis in a new ruling of the state public utilities commission. The new rate goes into effect on Saturday morning. The commission recently made provision for a 6-cent and 6½-cent fare by purchase of a certain number of tickets, retaining a 7-cent cash fare. It was found, according to the commission's report, that the ticket plan and 7-cent cash rate yielded 6.85 cents, instead of 6½ per passenger, which the commission had figured would be yielded, giving the company too much revenue.

MR. MAETERLINCK REACHES NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Upon the arrival of the steamer La France late yesterday, Maurice Maeterlinck, the Belgian poet, essayist, and dramatist, and Mrs. Maeterlinck became the guests of the New York committee of the International Art Association, Mrs.

W. K. Vanderbilt Jr., chairman. They had planned their arrival at this time in order to attend the first production on any stage of Albert Wolff's opera, "The Blue Bird," at the Metropolitan Opera House on Saturday evening. The opera is based on Mr. Maeterlinck's play of the same name. Rehearsals of the opera have been going on for some time under the direction of the composer, who joined the Metropolitan Opera Company this year as conductor.

SENATE INQUIRY REGARDING RUSSIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A sub-committee of the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate was appointed yesterday by Henry Cabot Lodge, majority leader, to conduct an investigation into the alleged propaganda activities of Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, the self-styled Ambassador of the Russian Soviet Government to the United States. The investigation probably will begin next week and is designed to cover not only the case of Mr. Martens, but all other forms of Russian propaganda in this country.

The members of the sub-committee are George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, chairman; William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho; Philander Chase Knox (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania; Atlee Pomerene (D.), Senator from Ohio, and John K. Shields (D.), Senator from Tennessee.

The committee has full power to compel the Soviet "envoy" to appear and testify, the resolution granting authority to insist that Mr. Martens specifically answer the questions which he declined to answer when he appeared before the Lusk legislative committee in New York. The Senate committee, it was learned, will not accept his plea of "diplomatic immunity" as the country has never in any form recognized him or the government he claims to represent.

The committee will go thoroughly into the question of other Russian propaganda in the United States in addition to searching into the activities of Mr. Martens. Senator Borah, who had the resolution amended to broaden the inquiry, explained yesterday that it had been reported to him that Boris Bhakmetoff, formerly Ambassador of the Tsar's government, and now unofficially recognized as the representative of the anti-Bolshevik Government, was associated with Russian propaganda in this country. He said he did not know anything of the truth of the allegations, but that he believed the rumor should be investigated by the committee.

CUBA NEEDS SHIPS FOR DEVELOPMENT

NEW YORK, New York—Cuba needs a merchant marine to insure the development of her resources, including extensive copper and iron deposits, José Antonio Ramox, Cuban assistant Consul-General here, said upon arrival yesterday from Havana. "Cuba has vast copper deposits near Santiago which have never been worked and iron mines in the mountains which would make the iron and steel industry of Cuba important if the ores could be worked," Mr. Ramox said. "But Cuba has no coal and very little oil, and these fuels must be imported. Few vessels fly the Cuban flag."

MARKET RENTALS INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Boston City Council has yielded to the demand of the Mayor, Andrew J. Peters, that higher rents be charged for stalls in the markets owned by the city. The increase will be 15 per cent. The finance commission of the city had recommended increasing the rentals, and the question has been before the City Council since September. The council protested vigorously against allegations by a real estate man that only two city departments were run efficiently, and invited him to appear at the next meeting.

RESOURCES TO BE STUDIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
HARTFORD, Connecticut—Under the auspices of the Connecticut Chamber of Commerce, a committee of representative citizens of this State will soon be appointed to start work on a project to advance the State's agricultural interests, to survey the power resources and navigable waterways and harbors, and look into the foreign market situation. The plan includes cooperative publicity business and exploitation of industries for the benefit of the manufacturers and merchants of Connecticut. The idea is in line with similar undertakings in other New England states of late.

CHILDREN RAISE PRODUCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
ORONO, Maine—Ralph P. Mitchell, state leader of boys' and girls' agricultural clubs in Maine, has submitted his annual report for 1919. Of a total enrollment of 4660 boys and girls, 2049 completed their projects, rendered financial accounts of their transactions and submitted articles of not less than 200 words each, descriptive of their season's work as club members. The total value of the products was \$60,429.49; total cost of production, \$37,047.82; total profit, \$23,381.67.

GENERAL GONZALEZ ELIGIBLE

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—President Carranza has accepted the resignation of Gen. Pablo Gonzalez of the Mexican Federal Army, in order that he may become a candidate for the presidency. Mr. Carranza still refuses to withdraw his objections to the resignation of Gen. Alvaro Obregon.

TEACHING IS CALLED WANING PROFESSION

Maine Educator Says Foundations of Republic Will Be Shaken Unless Something Is Done to Correct the Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
WATERVILLE, Maine—"We face a circumstance, not a theory, a crisis in education, as teaching is a waning profession," says A. O. Thomas, state superintendent of education. "Young people of poise and purpose are not entering our training schools in large numbers, the call to other lines being much stronger than the call of the teaching profession. Unless something is done to correct the situation and to correct it soon, the foundation of the republic will be shaken and free institutions will be in danger, for the children of today must save America tomorrow. The dangers ahead of us are greater than those which faced us prior to the war, consequently better teaching is necessary. Teachers equipped for expert service are needed more than ever today. Education is the surest antidote for Bolshevism. Ignorance is the basis of superstition, fear, and violence. Our schools must be kept steady."

"The other day I walked into a mill and found a young woman earning \$27 a week. Another young woman received as high as \$38 a week, making the lowest paid of the group \$1404 a year for regular time. I asked about the young lady's educational qualifications. 'She hasn't any,' the manager replied. 'She has not passed the third grade of the public schools.' 'It is not strange that young men and young women will not spend the required amount of time, at least six years beyond the elementary school, and several thousand dollars in preparation for a position which pays them much less than they can earn in many other lines.'

"Some days ago an advertisement appeared in one of the Boston papers, offering \$15 a week and subsistence for a young woman to take care of two Pomeranians. This is equivalent to \$1200 a year. It ought to be worth as much to take care of 30 or 40 blooded young Americans as to take care of two dogs, but the latter occupation seems more remunerative at present."

"I cannot believe that people are unwilling to finance properly the schools. All they need is to find a way. The people do not begrudge the keepers of their treasures a proper compensation. In time they will correct the injustice which has recently become evident to them. The press is right as usual, as it is championing the cause of the teacher, and the people will know the facts. It may take a little time to become accustomed to the idea of proper compensation, to overcome the inertia and to adjust government machinery to the program."

"We are spending at present about \$700,000,000 a year on education in the United States. A little over half of that goes to teachers' wages. We need a \$1,000,000,000 program."

NEW YORK'S "TOWN MEETING HALL"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—New York's "Town Meeting Hall" or Civic Auditorium will be available next fall for public meetings. The corner stone is to be laid on January 24 by Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt Jr., grandniece of the founder of the League for Political Education, which will, in effect, own the property. The league, which has a membership of nearly 5000, will hold meetings every morning during the season; the Civic Forum and Economic Club will use the auditorium certain afternoons and evenings. At other times groups of citizens may use it for meetings to create or express public sentiment on questions of the day. The auditorium with its one balcony and no obstructing pillars, will seat 1700. Above it will be offices of the league and allied organizations, also of a Bureau of Information and Friendly Service. The top floor and the roof will be occupied by a club whose membership is to be composed of men and women equally represented.

CAMBRIDGE SUBWAY PURCHASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The House of Representatives on Monday, by more than a two-thirds vote, concurred in the purchase of the Cambridge subway, which the Senate voted recently.

ECONOMIC MEASURES DISCUSSED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Monday)—A meeting was held this morning at the office of the Minister of Finance at which were present Louis Loucheur, Minis-

ter of Industrial Reconstruction, Louis Dubois, Minister of Commerce, J. J. B. F. Noulens, Minister of Agriculture, Paul Jourdain, Minister of Labor, and Mr. Sergent, Undersecretary of Finance. Important measures of an economic and financial order were discussed.

SUMMER SESSION WILL BE RESUMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
ORONO, Maine—The summer session of the University of Maine, discontinued for two years because of the war, is to be resumed next summer, beginning on June 28 and continuing for six weeks. The summer term is designed primarily to meet the needs of secondary school teachers in the State of Maine.

JAMAICA ELECTION ANNOUNCED

By special contribution of The Christian Science Monitor
KINGSTON, Jamaica, British West Indies—At a meeting of the Legislative Council, the Governor, Sir Leslie Probyn, K. C. M. G., announced that the general election in this island would take place toward the end of January, 1920. The present Legislature has lasted almost 11 years, a record in the island's history since a form of representative government was reestablished here in 1885. Under normal circumstances the life of a council is five years. The present council was chosen in 1911, being the seventh under the new Constitution. There should have been an election in 1916, but it was suspended on account of the war.

ARMENIAN OFFICER HONORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Major-General Antranik, of the Armenian Army, who is at the Copley-Plaza Hotel in this city, has received word that the French Government has made him an officer of the Legion of Honor. His military experience began with conflicts against the Turks 30 years ago. In the Balkan wars, he raised a company of volunteers to aid the Bulgarians against Turkey. He fought the Turks throughout the world war.

NEW SUBWAY LINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
ALBANY, New York—Many new subway lines will be completed and in operation by midsummer in New York City, according to the report of John H. Delaney, transit construction commissioner, to Gov. A. E. Smith, which says that work has been progressing satisfactorily. Contracts for 200 steel cars, to be used on the lines of the New York Municipal Railway System, have been approved.

RESULT OF ST. ALBANS ELECTION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The St. Albans by-election has resulted in Lieut.-Col. F. E. Freemantle, Coalition Unionist, being elected with 9221 votes. The other candidates were J. W. Brown, Labor, who secured 8903 votes, and Milner Gray, Liberal, who received 2474 votes. The Coalition-Unionist was unopposed at the last election.

The Secret

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APPLES

Just as good as they look. At their best right now. From the famous Hood River orchards.

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THE WINDOW
of the WORLD

Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

A Valuable Island to Own

An odd little island comes into the news, because it used to be German and nobody is yet certain to what nation it will permanently belong. Twelve miles round and with about 5000 acres, the little island of Nauru lies 33 miles south of the equator, as a writer in The Daily Mail of London describes it, 2300 miles from New Zealand, 2000 miles from Australia, 3000 miles from Japan, and 4700 miles from America. Australia, New Zealand, and Japan feel they have claims to possession, but Britain just now governs it, and has made life go better for the couple of thousand native inhabitants than it went under German auspices. The coconut plantations, neglected during German administration, have been cleared, improved, and are being profitably cultivated, and hundreds of natives are living in comfort on their pay for work in the phosphate fields that make the little island so interesting to people thousands of miles away from it. For the island, small as it is, holds millions of tons of phosphate rock, which, all told, is worth millions of dollars in a world market where the buyers represent every nation with an extensive agriculture. In Australia the use of this fertilizer, of which some 200,000 tons are used annually, has doubled the wheat crop; in Japan many a farmer admits that he cannot get on without it. And so the island of Nauru, which has also been called "Pleasant Island" because its natives long ago became quite famous for their pleasant manners, is, in proportion to its size, a remarkably valuable bit of real estate.

A Practical Democrat

Australia will remember Alfred Deakin as thrice its Prime Minister, as perhaps its most brilliant orator, and as a democrat who repeatedly refused honors offered by his King. Professor Murdoch of Western Australia, his friend, has now allowed the fact to be known that when Mr. Deakin was in England in 1907 he was offered the position of leader of the Unionist Party on Mr. Balfour's retirement, with a peerage if he so desired. The offer was declined by Mr. Deakin.

Cambridge Herself Again

Through the long period of the war, the great universities in the United Kingdom were ever well in the van in responding to the call of the country for help of all kinds. Wherever there was work to be done, at the front or "behind the lines," there was the university man sure to be found. Today, he is trooping back to his books in positively overwhelming numbers. The university correspondent of The Times of London has, for instance, a very crowded story to tell of how matters are going at Cambridge. He tells of how many colleges have actually closed their lists for next year; how the demand for rooms and lodgings is tremendous; how dinner is being served twice in most halls; "students even being accommodated at high tables and in the galleries"; how the total number of undergraduates is now 4192, no less, and how, if the bachelors of arts, the research students and the masters of arts are included, the number of members of the university in residence reaches the fabulous total of 5240. Cambridge is certainly herself again.

Sociology in Spanish America

A controversy has recently been going on in Spanish-American newspaper columns as to where sociology was first taught in Spanish America. One of the claimants was D. Antonio Delleplane, who in the well-known Buenos Aires magazine "Nosotros" (We) wrote that in 1899 he inaugurated, by official request, the teaching of sociology in Argentina and all Spanish America. The honor, however, has been proved by Pedro Henriquez Urena, a scholar from Santo Domingo who has taught at the University of Minnesota, to belong to Eugenio Maria Hostos. Hostos, a Porto-Rican deserving of a far wider public than he has, preceded the Buenos Aires claimant by 19 years, having included sociology in the curriculum of the Santo Domingo Normal School in 1880; Hostos wrote the textbook and gave the first course in 1883-1884.

Advertising in China

It has been known for a long time what a relative task it was to go visiting in China—that is, if you happened to be a lofty dignitary and must therefore carry along a card of uncomfortable dimensions. Advertising, it seems, shows a corresponding diver-

gence not only from occidental methods, but from those of near-by Japan. There are thousands upon thousands of newspapers in China, but they are not very firmly established, and when they do not soon disappear altogether, they are almost sure to change name frequently, as has been known to happen with certain American products. Newspapers of the Republic have an average daily circulation of 3000, which is larger than it looks, since the papers are carefully passed from hand to hand. There is, then, to be sure, newspaper advertising as well as posters. But the most popular form of publicity for merchants is—the calendar! Nowhere is that humble domestic article more important than in China. Advertisements here placed are looked upon every day. And after all, when you look at the calendars that begin to arrive about this time of the year, isn't it possible to imagine that China is not so far from the West as it might be?

Cultivating Australian Markets

The report comes from Australia, on the word of a leading importer of American, British and Japanese goods, that there has been of late a noticeable improvement in the quality of Japanese merchandise, by virtue of which the Island Empire is becoming a strong competitor with other exporting countries. Apparently, in the phrase of a well-known American advertisement, "there's a reason." A year ago a Japanese trade commissioner made a long visit in Australia, collecting samples of imported articles with the assistance of a customs official pursuing a hobby. Even when he socially visited in a private house he was intelligently interested in knowing where various articles originally came from, and if they did not come from Japan, his intelligent mind seems to have taken note of a good many of them as things that Japanese workmen might just as well be producing as anybody else. More than that it appears that an Australian merchant dissatisfied with purchases made from Japan may make his complaint directly to the Japanese Government through its consul-general at Sydney, and that the Japanese Government, if the goods are not up to sample, will take his complaint back to the producing factory. In some cases the government through its consular officer actually guarantees the quality of Japanese merchandise. It may be added, however, that other business men in Australia are not so certain that Japanese competition is a serious problem for other exporting countries, and think before long a good many articles now being purchased from Japan will be replaced by importation from England.

THE BEGINNINGS OF HANDWRITING

In the opinion of some ancient writers the credit of the invention of the art of handwriting was due to the patriarch Moses, but, accepting the once popular chronology, it has since been proved that a much greater antiquity can be claimed for the art. From historical and archaeological records it is evident that communication by means of hieroglyphics, like many other inventions and even philosophies, sprang up simultaneously in various nations, separated by long distances, at about the same period. A very interesting point for examination is to trace the reason for the difference in the direction of the writing of various races and nations. Most oriental nations, particularly the Semitic, write from right to left, whilst the Aryan nations write from left to right. The Chinese write perpendicularly from top to bottom, beginning on the right-hand side of the sheet. The ancient Greeks used at one time to write in alternate directions, the first line from right to left, the second line from left to right, and so on; whilst the ancient Mexicans wrote in a circle, beginning from the center. What is the reason for these various styles?

Hieroglyphic writing, as stated, preceded the art of cursive writing, and the latter, being at first regarded as sacred, was confined to the priesthood. Before the invention of either, communications between individuals, tribes, and nations were made by means of the interchange of material objects, which were regarded symbolically, and a code of signals was thus devised for the transmission of important messages. For instance, Cooper in his "Travels of a Pioneer of Commerce," says that a piece of chicken liver, two pieces of chicken fat, and a chili wrapped in paper, meant: "Prepare to fight at once." Cursive, or even hieroglyphic, writing was unknown to many savage tribes until almost modern times. About 1295, Toktal, a Kipshak prince, sent a symbolic declaration of war to Noghai, one of the most influential of Mongol princes. It consisted of a hoe, an arrow, and a handful of earth, which Noghai interpreted as meaning: "If you hide in the earth, I will dig you out; if you rise to the heavens, I will shoot you down; choose a battlefield." The ancient Peruvian Indians used a system of small stones, by means of which they learned the words they desired to remember.

The art of cursive writing, acquired originally by the priests, was for some time used only for the purpose of writing down upon specially prepared animal skins the sacred ordinances and treaties and the answers of the Pythian oracle. These were carefully guarded and preserved between two large stone slabs, access to the "documents" being granted only to the initiated, so that writing may be said to have first been used for the purpose of concealment, rather than for publication. The priests of the Southern Hemisphere were the first to acquire the art, which they regarded as a divine revelation. Like most races, they worshipped, or, at least, revered, the sun; and, in worship, their attention was concentrated toward the east, the point of the sun's rising,

A MONTH OF SALES IN ENGLAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The month of November was full of dramatic incidents in the great auction rooms. When it is realized that the Hamilton Place sale lasted only seven days, the total reached is huge enough at £262,570. The Romney, of course, at £54,600 left only four-fifths of the total to be made up by furniture, paneled rooms, porcelain pottery, glass, silver, and other pictures. The silver realized £23,277, the furniture in London £23,079, and the remaining effects at the palace £29,724. The Charles II staircase balustrade fetched £5040; the marble staircase 100 guineas, but it will cost about 1000 more to remove it.

WHEN THE WAVES SLIDE PAST

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Square-rigged vessels are none too common these days in American waters; loafing about the Mediterranean we are much likelier to see some small square-rigger, such as a Greek brigantine, but here sailing into the sun is a barque, and we hope that her master is a Yankee, say from Bath or Provincetown. Have you watched the ships at sundown of a summer's day and never taken eyes off them until you saw nothing but cloud and sea and they were gone? Do you know the mystery of the sea, the highway to the world, to Cathay and O Bressi and the land where the crocodiles weep, the while the unicorn tries on its carcanet of gold and precious stones preparatory to supporting Britain's escutcheon? Do you love color and new smells that tell of trees and plants and herbs that do not grow upon your countryside? Do you love the smack of adventure and the strivings of men, or do you love old buildings and dullest gilding and the wonderful store of history that broods and smiles at one? Then you must take ship and some evening slip down the channel of the setting sun and ere night cools your keel the land has sunk away and, shades of Hakluyt and Laperouse, was not that one of Balboa's water casks that hit the dolphin-striker with a hollow boom?



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"We seemed to sail into the sun"

It makes no difference, sail or steam, romance and mystery are there upon the sea. The dusk is drawing in, the south wind hums gently in the rigging, the waves slide past the bows. The jeweled sidelights have been shipped, the quartermaster stands soberly at the wheel, and in the bows a sailor croons to himself as he coils a rope. We are at sea and the uproar and dusk of the market place are far behind.

"THE OLD CHINEE"

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The children in the rickety, murky neighborhood called him the "old Chinese." He kept a shop, where one could buy bits of old brass, beads, things carved in ivory, jade trifles. The children spent their pennies there for strange sweets which were not sold to grown customers. If they had no pennies, "the fairy who cares for little children in China had said they were to have them just the same." It was known in the dusky street that the "old Chinese" had a marvelous ability for telling brief stories, or for drying tears, or for settling squabbles. There were days, of course, when the children banded on the shop door, or shouted rude things about his unusual, fluttering clothes as he went on silent errands. No one knew where he lived, or whether he had enough food. He was very grave and very calm with the children. They loved him. He accepted their love with the inscrutability of the ages.

Infrequent visitors stumbled a little when they had crossed the threshold to the deep shadows of the room. And when their eyes had become accustomed to the mystery of it, they marveled at its beauty. One slim, waxen candle, in its twisted black-iron stick, was the only light. Sometimes it shone on the gracious luster of a jade snapper, or picked out a dull brass bowl. Always that candle was like a distant, cold goddess, incuriously watching the "old Chinese." When it became dark the candle was put out, the shop closed.

During the day the "old Chinese" sat on a square, ebony stool, away from the light. He wore a robe in the shop, and looked like an idol. On a table before him lay a slim, Chinese reed. In a black cage, over his head, there was an ivory-white cockatoo, with a lemon crest.

When there were no customers, and no children, or tears, and the candle wick burned steadily, the cockatoo watched and the "old Chinese" played a wailing little temple song. He may not have known any other tune. It was very beautiful and as plaintive as wind in a hill of Tibet. And always, when he had finished, he said calmly to the cockatoo, "My song makes you happy. It is enough."

Alabaster Carving

A fine specimen of Nottingham carving in alabaster in the shape of an altar piece with much of its original painting was sold at Lord Swansons' sale at Singleton Abbey. They were in the second half of the fifteenth century regular articles of export, and a few complete altar pieces are preserved in France and Italy, but curiously enough, although many separate panels exist in English public and private collections, no other complete altar piece, so far as is known, has been preserved in this country. The coloring and gilding have been well preserved and give a fine idea of the brilliant effect such painted furniture had apart from its also painted setting. The Victoria and Albert Museum acquired it for £892 10s, and it is now on view.

On November 26, a valuable collection of furniture, including an "Act of Parliament" clock was sold at Oundle, Northants. "Act of Parliament" clocks are extremely uncommon. We are familiar with the window tax fronted house with its windows bricked up to avoid the payment of a form of taxation which happily in these days does not exist. Pitt at one time taxed clocks at 6s. per annum each, and it has been said that "Act of Parliament" clocks came into being then. This is not so, however, for they were in use prior to 1797. They were wall clocks sometimes decorated and lacquered. Often the figures were white on black, and they had no protective glass. The exact meaning of the term "Act of Parliament" clock, is unknown.

High Prices for Silver

The high prices paid for silver were emphasized at Christie's on November 24 when the old English silver belonging to Mr. E. D. Ellis was sold. The highest price was made by a Charles I goblet with V-shaped cut on plain baluster stem and circular foot by John Buckle, 1635, 6 oz. 13 dwt., at 440s. per ounce, making a total of £143. Some beautiful specimens of the silversmith's craft were sold here, including an early fourteenth century chalice and paten and one of Elizabethan date from Leicestershire. This weighed 4½ ounces and fetched 200s. per ounce. A remarkable centerpiece weighing 208 ounces, the property of Sir Francis Newdigate-Newdigate, brought £14 5s. 6d. per ounce. It was made by Saul Lamerie in 1793. On the previous day a pewter cup fetched £31 at Sotheby's. This cup belonged to Baron Trenck, an Austrian spy of daring reputation, at the end of the eighteenth century, and was engraved by him with minute scenes, not without merit, with a bent nail while in prison in France.

Only 94 lots secured £25,552 at the sale of Sir Philip Sassoon's property on November 26 at Christie's. Included



UNUSUAL OFFERINGS OF LUXURIOUS QUALITY
512 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK
PARIS-ETUDE DE CASTIGLIONE

was some very fine Italian majolica, the most noteworthy being two Sienna dishes 12 inches in diameter, which were bought for 3000 guineas. A Cubbio dish bearing the Medici arms fetched 680 guineas. A pair of gilt candlesticks, originally the property of Marie Antoinette, 9½ inches high, of Louis XVI enamel, were sold for 550 guineas. Some fine sculptures in bronze and terra cotta by Clodion and Houdon, many of exquisite beauty, commanded high prices.

A Surprise in Pearls

The surprise of the month was the failure of the much-advertised pearl necklace of 188 pearls, originally belonging to the mother of Peter the Great. The necklace weighs 4000 grains, and most elaborate precautions have been taken for its safety, it having been ordered to get it from Russia. The value was placed at £350,000, and at Messrs. Johnson Dymond & Sons, on November 30, the great gathering of fashionable ladies, detectives, and the curious could not be persuaded to look up more than £67,000 in the necklace. The offer was refused. It is the finest necklace of pearls in the world, and perhaps the responsibility of owning it or the idea that the pearls might "die" from lack of wear makes every one shy of it. According to Mr. Hurcomb, the world's greatest expert on pearls, they do not perish, as is commonly thought, if they are not worn. We know the story of the famous necklace at the Louvre left by Mme. Thiers to the French Nation, and how the French Government frequently allowed a famous actress to wear them so that they might retain their luster. It looks as if the limit in the mad upward trend of prices, at any rate as far as pearls are concerned, has been reached. But at the same sale the "record" sale room price of £7300 for a single diamond was realized, the jewel being a magnificent blue-white drop-shaped brilliant of about 32 carats.

If the high prices are due to the keenness of foreigners, then a bill such as was suggested in the House of Commons recently to restrict the outgoing of works of art by old masters will have a leveling tendency.

THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

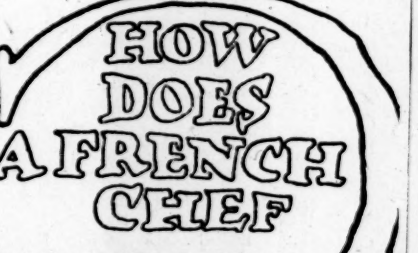
BY SIR HENRY LUCY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WESTMINSTER, England (November 19).—There is no peace for the Premier. Last week the anniversary of the cessation of war was celebrated in a manner whose simplicity approached the sublime. But peace is as far off as ever from achieving victories not less renowned than war. At home and abroad difficulties freshly cropping up embarrass the government.

At home we have Ireland, like the poor, still with us. That is a familiar chapter of home politics that need not be further expounded, beyond the observation that as far as rumor, avowedly authentic, discloses the plan of pacification devised in the Cabinet, its reception is not encouraging. If legislation is not previously enacted, the Home Rule Bill now on the Statute Book, which all parties agree is unwelcome, will automatically come into operation on the ratification of the last of the peace treaties. That must be avoided at any cost. Accordingly a new bill must be passed before the current session terminates.

Attitude of the Miners

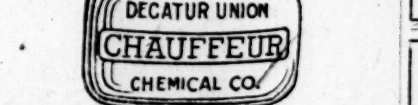
Another continuous and increasing difficulty the overburdened Prime Minister is called upon to grapple with is the attitude of the miners on the question of the nationalization of mines. On this subject Mr. Lloyd George, with unusual absence of air of compromise, has categorically and emphatically pronounced a negative. The miners, whose vote at parliamentary elections is counted by thousands, take no more notice of this utterance than if it were whispered of the wind through autumn trees. At a joint meeting of the executive of the Miners' Federation with the parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress a summons has been issued for a special confer-



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ence to meet in London next month to deal with this matter. As if this did not suffice for a seven-hour day's work they will proceed to consider the cost of living "and other issues." To make matters more difficult for harassed ministers, the agricultural laborer, waking up to the opportunity, is arranging to hold a meeting in London about the same time in order to compel the government to include agriculture in its bill establishing a 48-hour week for labor.

The Dole to the Unemployed

Another dilemma will force itself to the front on cessation of the dole to the unemployed. This has been one of the well-meant but fundamentally mischievous devices of a beneficent government. That men and women accustomed for four or five years to receive the extravagant rate of wages payable in government employment, should be turned adrift at a week's notice, is a procedure not incompatible with custom in ordinary business establishments. In the circumstances something more might reasonably have been expected from a government which for five years has been thinking in millions. The idea underlying what is known as the unemployment dole was to keep the home fires burning whilst the head of the family went out strenuously in search of fresh employment. For such purpose a full month would abundantly suffice, being four times the period of opportunity to which weekly wage earners have been accustomed. The unemployment dole, amounting to many millions of pounds, has been regularly paid out for 12 months.

Effects of the Dole

The effect of the arrangement upon the morality of the working classes has been disastrous. The most striking feature in the current situation is urgent demand for more hands. Mines, factories, cotton mills, every industry in the land, are crying aloud for help. Domestic service joins in the appeal. The servant girl question is settled by the fact that there being no servants waiting at the registry offices, would-be mistresses have to do without, turning with the assistance of grown-up daughters, if there be any, to grapple with household work themselves. Why, indeed, should men and women accustomed in pre-war time to earn a living by manual labor voluntarily seek it when the condition of unemployment carries with it the statutory right of looking in at a government office and drawing weekly money, in many cases exceeding the amount formerly earned by more or less hard labor? As a matter of fact, they don't, with the consequence that owing to scarcity of workers the cost of production has gone up to prohibitive prices. The householder, hampered by the weight of this new burden, is further mulcted in payment of wages to the unemployed.

The government, slow to cut down extravagance and expenditure created by the war, has at length reached the conclusion that this costly farce, which, like a popular piece in the theater stage, has had 12 months' run, shall, as far as civilians are concerned, be withdrawn. And here is presented a serious addition to the troubles besetting the government. What will happen when the unemployment dole is actually and finally discontinued? Will the multitude who, for 12 months, with work waiting at their doors whilst they loafed about, some of them literally thirsting till government pay day came round, quietly accept the situation? The impression made in ministerial circles directly concerned with this particular question is that they will not. I have good reason to know that the probabilities of approaching crisis are engaging the serious attention of the authorities in charge of the preservation of law and order.



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LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

Disposing of Liquor in Bond

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Why should anyone waste sympathy (as is being done) upon the wholesale liquor dealer, or "poor fellow" him because he has a large stock of "wet goods" in bonded warehouse which, by reason of law, he cannot sell in the United States? Also, why should anyone utter or even think such foolishness as that the government ought to purchase all liquors in bond, (for the mere bagatelle of \$400,000,000, more or less) and then destroy them? Why give a moment's thought to the wholesale liquor dealer at all or to his wet-goods business? He is not worrying! Only the drinker, the non-thinker, the sentimentalist is worrying!

By the suppression of the distilleries in this country the world's supply of distilled liquors has been enormously depleted; abroad there is huge demand for all kinds of intoxicants. Naturally our wholesalers would prefer to sell their stocks in this country because prices here are very high and local transactions would be out-of-hand, so to speak, but, failing a good market, they will export every barrel they own and sell it readily at a large profit. Even the smaller dealers will combine, i. e., pool their stocks and dispose of them in the same manner. In free America the vending of intoxicants is taboo—absolutely taboo. The wastrel and the habitual drinker will be disgruntled of course, at least for a time, until the mens sana in corpore sano, like the prodigal, shall have returned from the swine huts! But think of the enormous gain! The children who are now coming along to take our places in the ranks of citizenry will not know the liquor habit, will never have traveled along the "rosy cocktail route," won't even know what the inside of a saloon looks like! Something to be thankful for, isn't it? Let us not forget, however, and in our pride, say: "We did it." Naught but the mighty hand of war could have shaken us awake! The grim head of Mars is entitled to that wreath at least.

(Signed) EDWARD A. BELCHER.
San Francisco, California.

Jails Going Out of Use

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

When the kingdom of heaven shall come on earth, the jails shall be open. This is positively the prediction in Christ's teachings. Inclosed is a clipping from The Boston Post, Friday, November 28, 1919, which proves that the numbers imprisoned are growing smaller in Boston, anyway.

"Three at City Prison: Three prisoners—the smallest number on record—spent Thanksgiving at city prison. All were charged with intoxication."

Thought this might interest your readers.

(Signed) MABEL SPEAKMAN.

Boston, Massachusetts, November 28, 1919.



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COAL OPERATORS YIELD OBJECTIONS

Cooperation With President Wilson's Commission Pledged in Declared Effort to Establish Permanent Industrial Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Cooperation with the commission which President Wilson has appointed to investigate the bituminous coal industry is promised by the operators, in a statement issued last night. They make the point that while they have criticized the powers granted the commission, they have never formally refused to cooperate with it. Their statement follows:

"The coal operators have always courted a full investigation of the bituminous coal industry. They welcome one now. They are wholeheartedly eager to have come out to investigate a program that will be constructive, and that will insure industrial peace.

"The miners and the operators have interpreted President Wilson's letter of December 6 in different ways.

"Because of this fact and the rapid changes in the situation during the last two weeks, it has been impossible to keep the many coal operators scattered over the country fully advised. The executive committee feels, therefore, that it is imperative to call a meeting of the representatives of the operators from the several coal fields, extending from Pennsylvania to as far west as the State of Washington. This meeting will be held as soon as possible.

"In the meantime, steps have already been taken to gather such facts and statistics as may be necessary for a full presentation of the operators' case."

Members of the commission may reach Washington today, but it is not certain that they will hold their first session until after tomorrow. A Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, was at the White House yesterday for the regular Cabinet meeting, when it was stated that the coal situation was considered favorable, and later in the day he conferred with Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, after which he said that he thought the operators would not further oppose the government in its methods of settling the strike.

Strike Leader Released

Alex Howat of Kansas Agrees to Advise Return to Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—On his promise to cooperate with the international and district officers of the United Mine Workers in calling off the Kansas coal miners' strike of last July and the local strikes which have taken place in Kansas, because of which he was brought into the Federal Court on the charge of contempt, Alex Howat, president of the Kansas miners, who had spent Monday night in jail, was released by A. B. Anderson, federal judge, under \$20,000 bond.

Mr. Howat will not be required to appear in court next Monday for a hearing of the contempt charge if he does what he agreed to do. He was released when brought from jail to court, but gradually he changed his attitude as Judge Anderson explained the law. Mr. Howat contended that the right to strike was an American right.

"If I have to sacrifice all rights as an American citizen, I guess I'll have to stay in jail," he asserted. Judge Anderson replied that the right to strike did not give the right to strike for an unlawful purpose, and the judge continued with an explanation of the right to strike with relation to the Lever law.

John Fleming, member of the district executive board of Kansas, who was in court, said in his opinion there was no question but what the miners would return to work, as William Green, secretary of the International Union, had said. Mr. Fleming added he was satisfied if the miners had heard the explanation of the Lever law as Judge Anderson had given it there would have been no coal miners' strike.

Strikes Follow Leader's Arrest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—About 3000 coal miners in the southeastern Kansas district struck yesterday because their leader, Alexander Howat, had been sent to jail. The strike closed down 17 deep shafts and strip pits. Owing to the release of Mr. Howat a few hours later, it was expected that all the mines would be open today, as orders to the locals were received directing the men to return to work. There are several small strikes which will be settled at once when Mr. Howat returns to Kansas.

MEDAL FOR SAVING FORESTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Dartmouth Club of Boston next Tuesday evening will present to Col. Charles H. Greenleaf a gold medal for his work in preserving the forests and outdoor life of Franconia Notch, New Hampshire.

POLICE STRIKE REVIEWED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Edwin U. Curtis, in a report yesterday to the Governor of the State, reviews the Boston police strike and devotes considerable time to a discussion of his rejection of the proposed compromise with the police, whereby a strike might have been averted, and to the failure to have the city protected on the night

COURSE OF UNION LABOR DEPLORED

Illinois Senator Points Out to Massachusetts Employers That the Public Always Pays the Bill in Industrial Disputes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Lawrence Y. Sherman (R.), United States Senator from Illinois, in an address before the Employers Association of Eastern Massachusetts at the Boston City Club last night, asserted that many members of Congress and other legislative bodies of this country yielded to organized labor in voting on public questions, and declared that although he would not oppose the right of labor to organize, he would object to strikes, boycotts, and picketing, and that unions ought to be incorporated so that they could be sued.

"It is time for the innocent bystander to organize himself," he said. "When threatened by industrial forces he must hereafter be either a belligerent or a victim. All private enterprises, to continue solvent, whenever increased expenses exceed income, must load the increased cost in the commodity or service on the unorganized public. In either government or private undertakings, therefore, the taxpayer or consumer pays the bill.

"Now the industrial war cry is, 'Freeze or starve. Pay what you are told or take your choice of these blessings offered.' It is a cold, selfish coercion on the vital necessities. The spirit is brutal indifference to human suffering and public welfare.

Collusion Alleged

"There is more than a suspicion that in some places strikes and lockouts are essentially a method of increasing the cost to the public while the strikers and employer mutually share the benefits. The recent coal strike is an instance. Finally, it is likely that the demands for a 50 per cent increase will in effect be granted by the government. The public as usual will pay the bill. The government no longer represents all the people. As administered for some time, it acts only for the employer and the employee, often for the latter. Both of them are highly organized. One has influence, the other has votes. They get together and compromise their differences by passing the burden on to the public. It is the business of the government to stop this." He then spoke of the alleged policy of unions in favoring voting for or against candidates for office according to their attitude toward labor, and protested against such an attitude.

"The public must interest itself sufficiently to apply the remedy," he said. "If a candidate can be ordered one way for a manifest injustice he ought to be coerced another way to promote justice, and right admitted. This is legitimate and ought to be done by the unorganized public." He then charged that labor organizations commit crimes, paralyzing production, "without interference by the government, which also, he said, fails to protect employers and employees who desire peaceably to continue their occupation."

The Governing Class

Dudley R. Kennedy, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, said the mentality of the average workman was that of a 17-year-old child and that only 1 per cent of the people had the ability and initiative to become capitalists or potential capitalists. Manufacturers, he said, must oppose the closed shop. If they appeal to the intelligence of workmen, he said, they have a "chance to save our democracy," for they can convince them that unions do them injury rather than good. Radical literature is written in beautiful English, he said, by men of more than ordinary intelligence, and disseminated with extraordinary skill. There ought, he thought, to be a counter-propaganda on the part of those who claim to be the intelligent section of the Nation. F. P. Fish, introduced amid cheers for the open shop as the "man who had saved American industries" at the President's industrial conference, said that employers must organize ceaselessly, until they covered the entire country, to "exclude the possibility of domination by any class." He urged an incessant fight for the open shop and end of union power, as a means of attaining the only real industrial peace. J. R. Kinney, new president of the association, said employers should watch over "honest non-union men who resist union agitators."

ADJUSTMENT IN CORN PRICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Orono News Office

ORONO, Maine—An amicable adjustment of the controversy between the Maine Corn Growers Association and the Maine Corn Processors Association

regarding the price a pound to be paid at the canning factories for sweet corn is in prospect. The growers' executive committee and the representatives of most of the canning factories in the State held a conference recently, to consider the problem. A friendly basis was established when the farmers said they sought only a reasonable profit for their labor and the canners declared that they had no desire to buy corn at a less price than the farmers can afford to raise it. A committee equally representing the two organizations was chosen to prepare a form of contract for 1920.

MOVEMENT BEGUN TO AID STARVING

Leaders in United States Congress Convinced by Mr. Hoover That Action Is Necessary to Avoid European Upheavals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—So desperate is the situation in many European countries, and especially in Austria, that unless immediate help from the United States in the form of foodstuffs is forthcoming, there is grave danger of political upheaval of a serious character. At several conferences with senators before he left Washington a few days ago, Herbert Hoover, former Food Administrator, sought to make Congress realize that the condition of affairs was such that it could not wait on the ratification of the Peace Treaty by the Senate.

Mr. Hoover, who is doing much to relieve distress through private subscriptions, expressed the view that tens of thousands would perish from lack of food unless aid is given by the United States. Particularly grave, Mr. Hoover said, is the food situation in Austria where the authorities in Vienna offered to give the museum treasures as securities for food.

Congressmen Convinced

Congressional leaders, convinced that something must be done without delay, and irrespective of whether the strikers could give securities, are preparing to support Mr. Hoover's proposal to authorize the United States Grain Corporation to invest its \$200,000,000 revolving fund, together with the \$50,000,000 profits, in foodstuffs for immediate transportation to countries in central Europe.

Mr. Polk Indorses View

Frank L. Polk, Undersecretary of State, who has just arrived from Paris, had the same tale to tell of the imperative need for help. Mr. Polk said that some united action must immediately be taken to prevent Austria from becoming so badly shattered that she cannot "come back." The situation, Mr. Polk declared, is desperate and pitiful. Suffering was most intense in the large cities, the peasantry, on the whole, faring better through the revival of normal agricultural activities.

The worse feature of the German situation, it was stated, was the enforced idleness due to the lack of raw material. This idleness, together with considerable scarcity, is regarded as a constant danger to the government. Complete restoration of former commercial activities would do much to ameliorate the situation there.

The United States Government has not yet been advised of any special measures adopted by the Supreme Council at Paris for the relief of Austria, but the attitude of officials here indicated that any proposal will receive the support of this government. Mr. Hoover and other experts familiar with the situation as it exists today, take the view that the stability of the European settlement is hanging in the balance, that if people begin to perish in thousands the door to Bolshevism, with all its consequences, will be opened. They declare that the more prosperous nations able to extend aid must not think in terms of their surplus out of charity for suffering peoples who will be future customers.



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LABOR FEDERATION STATES ITS AIMS

It Is Organized, It Declares, "to Work Out the Welfare of All" and Opposes Alleged Infringements of Its Rights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The anti-strike provisions of the Cummins railroad bill and all similar proposed legislation is denounced as vicious in character and as establishing involuntary servitude, according to the new program of labor adopted by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, officials of national and international unions, and of the four railroad brotherhoods.

"We are an integral part of the American people and we are organized to work out the welfare of all," says this program. "Autocratic, political, and corporate industrial and financial influences have sought and are seeking to infringe upon and limit the fundamental rights of the wage-earners guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, it adds, continuing, in part:

Right to Strike

"Powerful forces are seeking more and more aggressively to deny to wage-earners their right to cease work. We denounce these efforts as vicious and destructive of the most precious liberties of our people. The right to cease work—strike—as a final means of enforcing justice from an autocratic control of industry must be maintained.

"We realize fully all that is involved in the exercise of the right to strike, but only by the exercise of that right can industrial autocrats be compelled to abandon their concept of tyranny and give way to the establishment of freedom and justice in industry.

"The paramount issues that concern all the people of the United States, and in particular the wage-earners, are the perversion and the abuse of the writ of injunction and the necessity for full and adequate protection of the voluntary associations of wage-earners organized, not for profit.

"The injunction as now used is a revolutionary measure which substitutes government by judicial discretion or bias for government by law. It substitutes a trial by one man, a judge, in his discretion, for a trial by jury. This abuse of the injunctive process undermines and destroys the very foundations of our free institutions."

The new program urges that federal court judges be elected by the people for terms not exceeding six years. It further asserts that the Constitution of the United States nowhere gives the federal courts authority to declare acts passed by Congress unconstitutional, and calls upon the people of the United States to demand that Congress take action to prevent those courts from continuing the usurpation of such authority.

Higher Standards

Existing high and excessive prices, it asserts, are due to the present inflation of money and credits, to profiteering by manufacturers, and by those who sell and market products, and to burdens levied by middlemen and speculators. The program urges: "The deflation of currency; prevention of hoarding and unfair price fixing; establishment of cooperative movements operated under the Rochdale system; making accessible all income tax returns and dividend declarations as a direct and truthful means of revealing excessive costs and profits."

"America's workers demand a progressively advancing standard of life. They discard and denounce a system of fixing wages solely on the basis of family budgets and bread bills. Workers are entitled not only to a living, but modern society must provide more than what is understood by the term, 'a living.' It must concede to all workers a fairer reward for their contribution to society, a contribution without which a progressing civilization is impossible.

"We hold that the organization of wage-earners into trades-unions and

the establishment of collective bargaining are the first steps toward the proper development of our industrial machinery for service.

"We urge the organization and use of credit to serve production needs and not to increase the incomes and holdings of financiers. Control over credit should be taken from financiers and should be vested in a public agency able to administer this power as a public trust in the interests of all the people."

Ratification of the Peace Treaty is urged, and the new program says that in addition, the workers of America have a deep interest and concern in the Labor Draft Convention of the Treaty and its purposes to raise to a higher standard the conditions of life and labor among the peoples of all countries."

TEACHERS WILL RENEW CONTEST

Boston Instructors Say They Expect to Accomplish Aims in the Next Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"Boston teachers may look forward with confidence to the complete accomplishment of their just purpose in the next session of the Legislature," says a statement issued by the Boston teachers' salary campaign committee with regard to the rejection of their bill for a \$600 flat increase in salary and the adoption by both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature of the measure submitted by the Boston School Committee calling for various increases up to a maximum of \$384.

"With the action of the lower house of the General Court this afternoon it becomes evident that the teachers of Boston are not going to win their fight for justice in this special session," says the committee. "The surprising, and as yet unexplained change in the attitude of the school committee, backed by a strict ruling of the Governor of the Commonwealth, has temporarily halted the teachers' campaign for a flat increase of \$600.

"The teachers are sure that they have kept faith with the school authorities. They have not deviated from their policy of conducting the campaign in the interest of the children and the schools. They feel, too, though bitterly disappointed at the inadequacy of the schedule adopted, that much has been gained. The various organizations of teachers in Boston have been cemented by a common purpose; the general advance of salaries throughout eastern Massachusetts is due in no small degree to the efforts of this united teaching body to place the facts of the present school crisis before the people. Furthermore, public sentiment and legislative sentiment have been moved in the interest of the schools in a way to arouse high hopes for the future of public education.

"These are real gains. Because of them and because of the pronounced friendliness of the incoming school committee, Boston teachers may look forward with confidence to the complete accomplishment of their just purpose in the next session of the Legislature."

MASONS' CONVENTION

ASHEVILLE, North Carolina—Announcement is made that the triennial convention of the Grand Lodge, Royal Arch Masons, of the United States, will be held in Asheville in September, 1921.

NEW YORK CARMEN ASK NEW INCREASE

Additional Wage, if Granted, Would Make the Total of 50 Per Cent Asked Last Summer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The general committee of the Brotherhood of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company Employees has requested a 25 per cent wage increase which, with a similar increase granted last summer when the men returned to work after a strike, will, if granted, make up the 50 per cent advance formerly asked. After conferring with the committee, Frank Hedley, president of the Interborough, said the company was not taking in enough money to remain solvent. He added that as long as the company continued to make working conditions of the men better and pay as much as or more than similar businesses would offer, he anticipated no difficulties. All requests would be given careful consideration and another conference held next month with representatives of the brotherhood. He added that the change from a 10-hour to a nine-hour basic day would make it necessary to increase car crews 19 per cent.

The brotherhood committee said they were now asking a permanent settlement of the questions raised last summer, as their contracts were about to expire.

Mayor John F. Hylan renewed his charge that the company and the employees' brotherhood had worked together last summer for a strike, in a campaign for higher fares, and he said:

"The next time I have reason to believe that the people have been imposed upon, the matter will be placed before a magistrate, where the entire proceedings can be made public."

Thus far the charge of conspiracy against company and brotherhood has been before the extraordinary grand jury. The Mayor also said that it was the traction interests, through their agents, which were demanding a legislative investigation "of public officials who are opposed to an increased fare."

Joseph M. Proskauer has declined appointment as special legal adviser to the extraordinary grand jury because of the unwillingness of Edward Swann, district attorney, to furnish him "independent facilities for an investigation of the grand jury charges." Mr. Proskauer wrote the district attorney that under the conditions he felt he would be unable to "execute the Governor's purpose to dispose of the grand jury's complaints by an examination which by reason of its independence would inspire full public confidence in the result."

WOMAN PROFESSOR TO LECTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Marie A. Czaplicka, the first woman professor at Oxford University, is expected here today on the Orinda to give a series of lectures on "Poland and Her Neighbors," at Columbia University, the University of Pennsylvania, and other educational institutions. Professor Czaplicka, who is the author of "My Siberian Year," written after an exploration of arctic Siberia as leader of the Oxford University expedition, lectured in London in September and now comes direct from Poland, where she has been gathering fresh material for her lectures.

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One flight up. NEW YORK Take elevator.

MANIFESTO ISSUED ON DEPORTATIONS

Message to Other Governments
Declares Policy of United
States on Bolshevism and
Other Revolutionary Theories

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—A manifesto of United States policy
toward Bolshevism, anarchy and per-
sons holding and preaching revolu-
tionary doctrines and theories, was
made public by the State Department
yesterday. The statement took the
form of a cable message from the de-
partment to foreign capitals explain-
ing the reason why the United States
Government had undertaken the de-
portation of undesirable aliens.

"This declaration of policy was in-
terpreted by officials here as a warn-
ing to aliens of all races that the United
States had no place for them if they
indulged in activities in contravention
of law and national institutions, and
also a signal condemnation of Bol-
shevism as practiced by the deported
anarchists. It is the firm intention of
the government, it was ascertained,
to continue the policy of deportation until
the country is rid of alien anarchists.
The text of the statement sent all over
the world by the Department of State
follows:

"There are being deported from the
United States to Soviet Russia about
250 citizens of Russia who are un-
desirable here. These persons, while
enjoying the hospitality of this coun-
try, have conducted themselves in a
most obnoxious manner; and while en-
joying the benefits and living under
the protection of this government, have
plotted its overthrow. They are a
menace to law and order. They hold
theories which are antagonistic to the
orderly processes of modern civiliza-
tion. They have indulged in practices
which tend to subvert the rights which
the Constitution of the United States
guarantees to its citizens. They are
arrayed in opposition to government,
to decency, to justice. They plan to
apply their destructive theories by vi-
olence in derogation of law. They are
anarchists. They are persons of such
character as to be undesirable in the
United States of America and are be-
ing sent whence they came. The de-
portation is in accordance with the
law.

"Precaution has been taken to re-
quest for their safe conduct and hu-
mane treatment at the hands of au-
thorities under whose jurisdiction they
will pass en route to Soviet Russia."

Relatives May Be Deported

Another Shipload Expected to Sail
From New York Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—It is ex-
pected that another shipload of radi-
cals from various parts of the United
States may be deported soon, and it
is said, will include wives and children
of those already deported.

Deportees' Relatives Complain

As a result of the disturbance at
the Manhattan entrance to the Ellis
Island Ferry on Monday, a "committee
of wives and children of the Russian
deportees" has sent this message to
Anthony Caminetti, Commissioner-
General of Immigration, and A. Mit-
chell Palmer, Attorney-General:

"We have received no response to
our urgent petition, despite the misery
and inhuman wrong your department
has inflicted upon us. We have been
patient and long-suffering, but the cru-
elty is driving us to desperation. Al-
ready one of our victims has been
driven to acts of violence. The results
of starvation and heart pangs rests
upon your heads. Has the Government
of the United States no decency and
self-respect? Shall atrocities be vis-
ited on Russian women and children?
We ask for justice and receive only
promises that develop into lies. Are
there no Americans left who know
the history of their country? In the
name of humanity and justice we de-
mand, at this time, when all the world
is about to celebrate the birth of
Christ, the name you hold sacred, the
right of peace in our hearts. We de-
mand that you unite us with our hus-
bands and fathers."

Dr. Grant's Protest

It is expected that the Rev. Percy
Stuckney Grant may be called upon by
the Immigration Committee of the
United States House of Representa-
tives to explain certain statements in
his sermon last Sunday night protest-
ing against the deportations as unjust
and as provocative of more trouble in
this country.

"The Baptists of New England," says
Dr. Grant, "were regarded as anach-
arists in Colonial days, and the Quak-
ers were regarded as pacifists. The
congressmen have invited me to ap-
pear before them, and I will do so at
my own expense to express my views
on the subject of deportations."

One of the things he is reported to
have said in his sermon was:
"Deport the editors who deliberately
suppress news, deport those who de-
spise democracy and try to keep the
people down, but do not deport our
workmen."

Dr. Michael Mialig, former treasurer
of the Russian Socialist Federation,
appeared in the state Supreme Court
again yesterday in answer to an order
requiring him to show cause why he
should not be held in contempt for
declining to answer certain questions
asked of him by the Lusk legislative
committee investigating alleged sedi-
tious activities. The case was again
put over, this time until Friday.

upon them copies of a similar order.
He was granted a postponement until
such time as the papers could be
served.

Socialist Mailing Lists

Many Names Found by Raiders Said
Not to Be Those of Communists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Lists of
names of persons in many towns of
this State, which were found recently
by raiders at Communist Party head-
quarters, represent for the most part
the old Socialist organization in this
State before the "left wing" division
arose, according to a statement by H.
F. Kendall, state secretary of the So-
cialist Party. Those lists, therefore,
he says, contain the names of many
persons who are not and have not
been identified with Communist ac-
tivities.

When the "left wing" division arose,
he points out, the party organization in
this State was captured by the "left
wing" movement which ultimately de-
veloped into the Communist organiza-
tion. All the records of the party
therefore came into the hands of the
Communists.

Mr. Kendall says that the Socialist
organization is being rebuilt in this
State to carry on agitation along the
lines previously followed by the party,
and that the names of many in the
lists seized and published are working
in the reorganized Socialist Party
rather than with the Communists.

"The Socialist Party has a clear-cut
program calling for political action
to bring about the public ownership
and democratic management of the
means of production and distribution
and of public utilities," the statement
concludes. "It is out to deal old
General H. C. Living a blow through
operating industry for service instead
of for profit. It is not advocating
Communism, Bolshevism or the soviet
form of government, politically or in-
justly, in America. It does believe
in the principle of self-determination
for all peoples, and that we, as a na-
tion, should not participate in any
way in blocking the efforts of the Rus-
sian people in working out their own
problems in their own way, as we did
in the days following the American
Revolution."

"The Socialist Party is in no way
connected or affiliated with any other
party. The officials and members of
the party are at all times ready to
furnish information to the press, the
public and the authorities relative to
our platform and work."

DIRECT AID TO ARMENIA ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Ten mem-
bers of the American Committee for
the Independence of Armenia have
telegraphed to President Wilson a
memorandum opposing American
mandates in the Near East, but ur-
ging that the United States at once
recognize the Armenian Republic and
extend to it direct aid. The signers
are James W. Gerard, Charles E. Hughes,
Alton B. Parker, Elhu Root, Fred-
erick Penfield, Nicholas Murray But-
ler, Jacob Gould Schurman, John
Grier Hibben, P. N. Rhinelander, and
Rear-Admiral Bradley A. Fiske. The
memorandum says in part:

"We do not believe the American
people can be fairly asked to assume
so hazardous a responsibility (as a
mandate) or that they should as-
sume an obligation under which the
Turks will become the prin-
cipal beneficiaries, with the un-
avoidable result that they will gain
in strength and, at the termination
of the term of our mandate, resume their
national pastime of murder and rapine.
We are confident that you cannot pos-
sibly sympathize with an arrangement
that is advocated by the Turks them-
selves. We believe the American peo-
ple will gladly sanction America's ex-
tending necessary aid to Armenia dur-
ing her formative period. We, there-
fore, respectfully ask that the Admin-
istration declare itself in favor of
America's extending direct aid to Ar-
menia and, as a preliminary step in
that direction, recognize at once the
Armenian Republic."

The Function of Credit Insurance

What a merchant owes must be paid from
what others owe him. His prosperity is
impaired to the extent he fails to collect his
accounts. The bad debt losses are greater
than the fire losses. Goods shipped are in
greater peril than goods in stock.

The Function of Credit Insurance is:

- (1) To reimburse the merchant for losses in excess of the normal loss inherent in his line of business.
- (2) To promote provident selling.
- (3) To furnish superior collection service to policy-holders.

This the American Company does successfully, to the
material good of the financial and commercial com-
munity. The Policy is Unlimited.

An inquiry will bring you, without any obligation,
the normal credit loss figures for your particular line
of business. Write or phone us today.

THE AMERICAN CREDIT-INDEMNITY CO.
NEW YORK L. M. TREAT, President

Agencies in the principal cities throughout the United States
HENRY A. DAY, General Agent, 19 Congress St.
E. B. CLEVELAND, Asst. Gen. Agt.,
Phone Main 242 **BOSTON, MASS.**

SPENDING BLAMED FOR HIGH PRICES

United States Commissioner of
Labor Statistics Says Cost of
Living Will Not Fall Until
National Debt Is Reduced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Until the national debt is reduced,
there will be no noticeable deprecia-
tion in prices and the cost of living
will not be materially lower than it is
today, said Dr. Royal Meeker, United
States Commissioner of Labor Sta-
tistics, yesterday.

"As long as people spend \$2 for an
article worth \$1 there will be high
prices," he said. "Any attempt at re-
duction of the cost of living on a large
scale, he asserted, 'would strike a
blow at the whole structure of busi-
ness, and panic might follow; it would
entail reductions in wages which
might result in industrial strife and
economic demoralization.'

"Increases in bank deposits during
the past two years have been so great
that persons appear to be perfectly
willing to spend \$2 for an article
worth half that amount," he declared.
"In this way, currency or its cor-
responding medium is unnecessarily
inflated. The remedy for the present
high prices lies not in reducing prices,
but in curing the mania for promiscu-
ous spending. If every profiteer in
the country were arrested tomorrow,
I do not believe that there would be
an appreciable drop in prices. The
cause lies far deeper than that. It
lies at the bottom of the public mind,
which has been willing to pay the
high prices."

Dr. Meeker said that the threat of
the government to prosecute profiteers
had probably had a deterring effect
and that that was why prices have
not risen since last August.

New Cuban Sugar Price Announced

NEW YORK, New York—A whole-
sale price of 15.20 cents a pound, less
2 per cent for cash, was announced
here yesterday, by B. H. Howell, Son
& Co., as the first quotation for granu-
lated sugar refined from the new crop
of raw Cuban sugar. This contrasts
with a price of nine cents a pound,
less 2 per cent for cash, for granulated
from the old Cuban crop, and was said
to indicate a retail price of between
17 and 18 cents a pound.

The price announced was said to
have been based on the average cost
of the Howell company's purchase
of December raw sugar plus a fair
refining margin and profit. About
10,000 barrels a day may be available
for sale, it was added. This was said
to represent the output of the National
Sugar Refining Company, and to indi-
cate that its refineries have sufficient
raw sugar on hand to operate at
nearly two-thirds capacity at present.

SENDING FOOD ON CREDIT FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Julius H.
Barnes, United States Wheat Director
concurs in the proposal of Herbert
Hoover that food be sent to Europe on
credit, using the capital of the Grain
Corporation. In a recent statement
he says that the profits of the corpora-
tion and the Sugar Equalization Board
should be invested to supply the needy
during this, which is probably their
last year of lack.

A statement showing the compara-
tive wheat and flour movements
throughout the United States for the
week ending on December 12, 1918
and 1919, issued by the United States
Grain Corporation, shows 8,042,000 bushels
of wheat receipts from farms in 1919,
as against 15,124,000 in 1918; 625,454,
000 bushels of wheat from farms from
June 27, to December 12 in 1919, as
against 621,810,000 in 1918; 2,877,000
barrels of flour produced in one week
in 1919 as against 3,275,000 in 1918;
67,730,000 barrels from June 27 to
December 12 in 1919, as against 57,
595,000 in 1918; total stocks, wheat,
elevators and mills in 1919, 261,892,000

bushels, as against 256,619,000 in 1918.
Exports of wheat and flour from
July 1 to December 12 amount to 72,
764,000 bushels of wheat and 7,887,000
barrels of flour, making a total equal
to 108,119,000 bushels of wheat, com-
pared with 89,316,000 bushels of wheat
and 8,313,000 barrels of flour last year
to December 12, the 12 days of De-
cember being pro-rated from the
monthly toll, making a total equal to
126,726,000 bushels of wheat.

INJUNCTION DENIED IN PRICE-MARK CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

BUTTE, Montana—The first legal
battle of the Associated State Mer-
chants to prevent the enforcement of
the Montana Trade Commission's order
requiring all goods to be plainly
marked with cost and selling prices,
so that customers may see the margin
of profit being made by the merchants,
resulted in partial defeat for the mer-
chants. George Bourquin, federal
judge, refused to grant an injunction
stopping the commission from enforce-
ing its price-marking order.

At the same time, the court refused
to grant the request of the merchants
that hearing on the constitutionality
of the act creating the Montana Trade
Commission be had before a bench of
three judges, and December 26 was
set for further hearing of the case.
The merchants contend that the com-
mission's order violates the federal
Constitution, and that divulging their
profits will not bring down living
costs, but will work a great injustice
upon all dealers.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Deposits in the postal savings banks
of the United States, as of June 30, 1919,
totalled \$167,323,260, according to the
annual report of Albert Sidney Bur-
leson, Postmaster-General, under date
of December 1, which has just been
made public. A factor in increasing
the amount of deposits by 12.7 per
cent during the year was the action
of Congress in July, 1918, making it
possible for a depositor to have \$2500
instead of \$1000 in such banks.

Mr. Burleson's statement regarding
the condition of the postal savings sys-
tem during the fiscal year follows:

"At the close of the year there were
6439 postal savings depositories in
operation, including 724 branch post
offices and stations.
"Deposits increased during the year
from \$148,471,499 to \$167,323,260, a
gain of \$18,851,761, or 12.70 per cent.
The number of depositors decreased
from 612,188 to 565,509, a loss of 46,
679, or 7.62 per cent. The average
principal per depositor increased from
\$242.53 to \$295.88, a gain of \$53.35,
or 22 per cent."

NEW SING SING WARDEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

OSSING, New York—Maj. Louis
Lawes has accepted the wardenship
of Sing Sing Prison, and will take
office on January 1, according to an
announcement by Charles F. Ratigan,
superintendent of prisons. Major
Lawes is a veteran of the Spanish-
American War and a former regular
army officer. He has had charge of
the New York City Reformatory, at
New Hampton, New York, for three
years.

SAILORS UNDER ARREST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Charged
with refusing to perform their duties,
16 members of the crew of the Brit-
ish cargo carrier Michael of the Booth
Line are under arrest here. Their
captain says their refusal was one of
many symptoms of unrest apparent
recently on the ships of various
nations.

COMMUNIST PARTY ON MARTENS OFFER

Proposal to Arrange for Deporta-
tions to Soviet Russia Rejected
—Official Purpose Is to
Agitate in the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The offer of
L. C. A. K. Martens, so-called Soviet
envoy in the United States, to ar-
range for deportations to Soviet
Russia is indignantly rejected by the
Communist Party of America, which
is composed principally of the orga-
nized American Bolsheviks. The Com-
munist Party's attitude is set forth in
its official organ, The Communist. It
declares that the Communist Party
intends to stay here in the United
States.

Anticipating that Communists re-
maining in the United States, who are
endeavoring to spread Communism,
are going to be arrested, the Com-
munist organ then considers at length
the question of the legal defense of
Communists in such a position. The
party paper says:

"There is no bargain upon which
the Communist Party could accept
deportation, as was implied in the
Soviet Bureau offer (by letter of
Martens)—unless that offer means
simply a guarantee of safe transporta-
tion after every recourse of fight
against deportation has been ex-
hausted. To accept an advance
bargain of this nature would be to
yield at least a skirmish in the class
war to a flourish of Russian national-
ism. We yield nothing."

No Surrender or Compromise

"The Communist Party is contesting
the proposition that membership in
this organization is at all a legal
basis for deportation; and this contest
will be carried to the ultimate limit,
regardless of whether those against
whom charges have been brought pre-
fer to live here or to go back to
Europe. The Communist Party means
to live here—and that is the decisive
issue involved. The Communist Party
means to live here and to meet the
class challenge all along the line,
surrendering nothing, compromising
nothing."

Coming then to the question of legal
defense, the Communist organ con-
cludes:

"No one can say at this time that
the promulgation of Communism is of
itself criminal. The fact that laws
may be found to exist or may yet be
created for the express purpose of
making the promulgation of Com-
munist principles punishable as a felo-
ny—the probability of such laws—
does not alter the fact that no decision
states this now to be the law."

Formalities Relied On

"Even so, assuming that there are
laws in some states which make our
program inherently illegal, there are
many possibilities within the legal de-
fense outside the case. There are
many formalities to be complied with
by the prosecution and it is the play
and counter-play of these formalities
which give the jury a chance to acquit
in spite of inherent illegality in our
program. Those who are so positive
that the class war is already so far
advanced in the United States that
such juries are inconceivable overlook
the considerations that a revolutionary
crisis is accompanied by an increas-
ing fear of using extreme measures
against the proletariat and by a rather
general slackening of loyalty toward
the decadent order."

"The theory of voluntary martyr-
dom is one that belongs to revolution-
ary romance, not to Communism. The
Communist seeks not mystery and mar-
tyrdom, like the ascetics, but struggle
and triumph. If that struggle, at some

MORE RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS

American Secretary Announces
That Three at Large Are
Allotted to the United States

BOSTON, Massachusetts—In view of
the very keen competition for Ameri-
can Rhodes scholarships in October,
the Rhodes Trust has decided to allot
three additional scholarships at large to
the United States for this year. In
announcing this fact, Prof. Frank
Aydelotte of the Massachusetts Insti-
tute of Technology, American secre-
tary to the Rhodes trustees, said that
these appointments would be filled
from a list of candidates who applied
in October and who, while they did
not receive scholarships, were recom-
mended by committees of selection as
men who were well qualified to rep-
resent the country as Rhodes scholars
at Oxford.

There were more than 400 candi-
dates in the United States for the
64 appointments available this year,
ranging from one candidate each in
Arizona and New Mexico to 24 each in
Texas and Iowa. After the appoint-
ments were made 66 of the rejected
candidates were reported by the vari-
ous state committees as of Rhodes
scholar caliber, and from these will
be selected the three Rhodes scholars
at large. The men so selected will go
to Oxford in October, 1920.

The appointment of the Rhodes
scholars at large will be made at the
end of January by a committee of
former Rhodes scholars especially
appointed for that purpose. The next
regular election for the Rhodes Schol-
arships will be held in September or
October, 1920. At this election there
will again be double the usual num-
ber of scholars in order to fill the
appointments postponed on account
of the war. After 1920, 32 men will
be selected from the United States
each year.

The largely increased interest in
the Rhodes scholarships throughout
the United States is attributed partly
to knowledge of England gained by
American boys during the war, partly
to the institution of the Ph.D. degree
at Oxford, and partly to the fact that
the qualifying examination in classics
and mathematics formerly required of
all candidates has been abandoned.
The University of Oxford now admits
graduates of approved American col-
leges and universities to senior stand-
ing, with exemption from the ordinary
requirement in Greek.

LARGE SCHOOL FOR NEGROES

CHICAGO, Illinois—Plans for one of
the largest educational institutions for
Negroes in the country are announced.
The school will be known as the Mer-
ton Culver Hartzwell Social Center,
and the initial outlay is to be \$250,000.

Hauamaker's



Sometimes

—a store forgets its mission. In the unnatural
hurry of business events selfishness creeps in
and creates an atmosphere that is unwholesome.

Again, it is possible for a store to become so
efficient in selling merchandise that it ceases to
be useful in its larger and more important
sphere.

These tendencies appear to be ever-present.
They are the result of wrong thinking. They
foster evil.

Of Course

—every store (perhaps) believes itself innocent.
The usual methods of merchandising could
scarcely make it otherwise.

But so many people speak well of this store,
and praise its course, that we often feel like
singing a song of thanksgiving.

Not that we have done anything of ourselves;
but simply because we have earnestly sought
the truth.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway at Ninth, New York



Women

Misses

In Dark Brown

Norwegian Calf, \$13.00 Underpriced Value

The replacement cost of this boot to us, if we were to
buy it at manufacturers' present price, would be increased
so much over our original cost that we would be obliged
to charge at least \$17 a pair.

THIS is the latest model in a heavy walking
boot, ideal for the snow and ice season, may
be used for skating or storm boot; so well de-
signed and balanced that it does not feel too
heavy—Quality of leather and workmanship
ensures long, satisfactory service.

Other Styles at \$16, \$18, \$19 up to \$30

Mail orders filled. Catalogue on request.
Free delivery anywhere in United States.

Thayer McNeil Company

47 TEMPLE PLACE BOSTON 15 WEST STREET

ARMENIA HOPES FOR AID FROM AMERICA

Boghos Nubar Pasha Declares Turks Reasserting Claims Owning to Delay of Conference in Settling Turkish Question

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—His Excellency Boghos Nubar Pasha, the president of the Armenian national delegation, which has represented in Paris the interests of the Armenian people, recently paid a visit to London with a view to furthering these interests and generally to getting in touch with all the friends of Armenia there. During his visit he gave an interview to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

His Excellency pointed out that with the delay in the settlement of the Turkish question, the Turks and their friends had increased their agitation for the retention of Turkish authority over Armenia. In other words, he said, they wish to keep Armenia under the Turkish yoke with its accompanying massacres and impositions of all descriptions. A favorable argument of pro-Turkish propagandists today is that there is great unrest in the Muhammadan world at the possibility of the extinction of the Ottoman Empire and the removal of the Caliphate.

Armenian Independence

"Now," his Excellency remarked, "I should like to emphasize very strongly that the question of Armenian independence in no way interferes with the question of the continuation of an Ottoman Empire. There can be an independent Armenia and there can also be an Ottoman Empire. Of course, the Ottoman Empire in the old sense of the sovereignty maintained by the sword over many Muhammadan and Christian peoples must go. That is the consequence to Turkey of fighting on the side of the Germans, of supporting the forces of aggression and domination against the forces which fought for the liberty of peoples, small as well as great.

"On the other hand, the Armenians cannot and do not begrudge the Turks what they ask for themselves. There will be a Turkish Empire or Nation in the future as well as in the past, but it must be confined to Turkish peoples and Turkish homelands. Therefore in seeking their own independence, the Armenians have no wish to interfere with the independence of the Turkish Nation as such. The Allies fought in the war for freedom for all nations, their enemies as well as their friends, and so long as the Turks do not try to extend their sovereignty over other peoples, other peoples can have no objection. In short, an independent Armenia should not in the least conflict with an independent Turkey, and should not have and cannot possibly have any bearing at all on the question of the Caliphate.

Allies' Work for Freedom

"There is another point I should like to emphasize," His Excellency continued, "the Allies have fought as I have already said, for the freedom and right to independence of all nations, great and small, and they have already taken steps to make their ideals practical realities in the case of several nations which were subject to the Turkish yoke. They have freed Mesopotamia, they have freed Syria, and they are taking steps to set up an independent Arab state. These countries are all inhabited by Muhammadan peoples and it would surely be an astonishing thing if the Allies, after their great sacrifices in this war for the ideals I have spoken of, should leave in subjection to Turkish rapacity and cruelty the one part of the former Turkish Empire which happens to be Christian."

In stating the Armenian point of view, His Excellency emphasized the fact that the Armenian people were only claiming the fulfillment of pledges made to them by the Allies and by friends of Armenia like President Wilson. He insisted that there should be no drifting back to any reliance on Turkish promises or pretensions of reformation. No reason had been given, he insisted, for departing from the point of view expressed in the letter sent by the president of the Peace Conference to the Turkish delegation, pointing out that no reliance could be placed upon the Turkish word.

Action of Senate Causes Delay

In reply to a question as to the situation of Armenia at present, with reference to Turkish threats, His Excellency said he believed the Turkish menace had been somewhat exaggerated. "No one anticipated," he said, "that the Peace Conference would be so long in coming to a decision in regard to Turkey, a decision which I understand is still further postponed by the action of the Senate in America. The delay has given the Turks an opportunity to begin to reassert their claims and menaces. The Turk-

ish forces, including those under Mustapha Kemal, are doubtless strong enough to attempt massacres, although so far only local attacks have been reported, but they are in no such strength as to enable them to defy the Allies, if the Allies will speak and act very firmly."

Replying to a question as to whether as a result of the destruction of the Armenian peoples by the Turks during the war, the Armenians were now a majority in their own country, His Excellency said he was asked the same question when he was summoned before the Peace Conference. "We Armenians," he said, "are claiming independence for Armenia, including Turkish Armenia, the six vilayets and Cilicia. I will give you a few rough figures to show you the position. Before the war the Armenians in the six Armenian provinces totaled 1,050,000 roughly out of a total of 2,500,000. The remainder of the 2,500,000 was not solidly Turkish, but consisted of Kurds, Nestorians, and many other races.

Many Armenian Refugees

"It has been stated that 1,000,000 Armenians out of the whole Armenian population of the Turkish Empire were destroyed during the war, and that is no doubt true, but there are still well over 500,000 Armenian refugees in the Caucasus, in Aleppo, Baghdad, Syria and Cilicia. On the other hand it should be remembered that the Turks themselves, according to a German estimate, lost 2,500,000 men during the war. That 2,500,000 could not have been drawn from Mesopotamia, Syria, Arabia or other parts of the Turkish Empire which were in revolt, and it is perfectly certain that 1,000,000 of them were drawn from Turkish Armenia. So, on balance, it is true that the Armenians are still in a majority in Turkish Armenia.

"I give you these rough figures," His Excellency remarked, "by way of showing the actual facts, but of course, even if the Armenians were in a considerable minority, our claims would be all the more justified. It is surely an axiom of the peace settlement that the crime must not profit the criminal, and it will be for the Allies to support and protect the Armenian Nation until the country is again repopulated to its full extent."

American Mandate

In this connection His Excellency emphasized the eagerness of the Armenians that America should accept a mandate for their country. They had not taken any action in the matter, he said, during the Peace Conference, their standpoint being that they had no wish to interfere with any decision of the Allies, and would accept any of the allied powers as a mandatory, but they had sentiments of peculiar gratitude to America. American missionaries, for generations had worked with the greatest zeal and done unspeakable good throughout Armenia; in education, for example, they had done much for them, and the people of the United States had been most generous in subscribing to the relief of the Armenian people. He believed more than \$30,000,000 subscribed by the American people had been devoted to this relief work by the committee now known as the Near Eastern Relief Committee. Consequently, America, more than any other country, would be welcomed by the Armenian people as trustee, if not mandatory power for Armenia.

In conclusion, His Excellency said he had hoped to visit America himself, but had been unable to do so. However, the delegation had sent to Washington, to represent his point of view, a very brilliant Armenian, Professor Derhagopian, actually a professor at Robert College, an American institution in Constantinople.

TRADE UNION FUNDS INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—It is claimed that the present position of the National Union of General Workers is "the most favorable ever recorded," and W. Thorne, M. P., the secretary, has reported to the executive committee that during the three months ended September 30 the branch income of the union amounted to £84,507, which is an increase over that of the previous quarter of £4135. The balance of the union funds amounted to £401,900, which is an increase of £32,455. The union membership increased by 15,571 and the total is now 473,000. The benefits paid by the union during the past three months amounted to £20,000.

BRITISH PROBLEMS OF JOINT CONTROL

Miners View the Possibility of Nationalization With Enthusiasm, and They and Railway Men Consult With Managers

By The Christian Science Monitor special labor correspondent.

LONDON, England.—That responsible trade union leaders are fully alive to the responsibilities which must necessarily arise with the consummation of their demand for joint control of industry is manifest in a hundred ways. The proposal has so filled the imagination of the workers in the industries concerned, and has been taken up with so much zeal and enthusiasm as to warrant its being regarded as being within the field of immediate practical politics. The most thoughtful and discerning among Labor philosophers, therefore, realize the urgent necessity for developing the prerequisite conditions, so that when control of industry is actually within their hands, the wheels of industry will continue to revolve smoothly and without any perceptible dislocation.

The miners, for instance, are fully cognizant of the part played by the managers, engineers, surveyors, and technical experts generally in the getting of coal. Their demand for nationalization and joint control has been based on the assumption that these classes would fall into line and under state ownership, would devote their best energies in the same way as they are now doing for private employers. Further, the leaders pledge their honor that they will add very considerably to the amount of coal now mined, again on the assumption that the technical and highly trained experts will cooperate manfully in the task.

Miners Approach Technical Experts

In regard to obtaining the cooperation of the mine managers and other technical men, the Miners' Federation has invited representatives of the respective associations to meet them, in order to discuss the pros and cons of the situation. Mr. Hodges and his colleagues hope to be able to convince the managers that their status will not be interfered with and that they will, in addition, enjoy a greater freedom and initiative, particularly in their efforts to minimize casualties.

In conversing with the writer, Mr. Hodges explained that he had already discussed the question with the representatives of an association embracing one of the most important branches of technical experts who, if not avowedly in favor of the miners' proposals, were decidedly not against them. It is also worthy of note, as indicating a sign of the times, that the dismissal of an assistant manager at a South Wales colliery recently, led to intervention on the part of his association, who, in turn, appealed successfully to the local miners' lodges with the result that the whole district struck work to demand reinstatement and inquiry into the reasons for his dismissal.

Cooperation of Labor With Managers

Mr. Hodges further explained that not the least of their difficulties was to get the miners to agree to asking for the cooperation of the managers, whom they have long regarded as their enemies and a trifle worse, if anything, than the actual mine owners themselves. When the mines have been taken over by the State and are managed jointly by the different interests, the only logical outcome must be the amalgamation of the associations now representing the various technical experts with the Miners' Federation of Great Britain. In the opinion of the advanced miners' leaders this is not so remote a contingency as would appear at the moment, and joint control must, in the very nature of things, accelerate the process.

A similar anxiety as to the attitude of the technical experts is being experienced by the railwaymen's leaders, whose membership shares with the miners the demand for joint control, and who can claim to have advanced their policy into the field of practical politics. There is, of course, an echo of joint control in other industries, engineering, for instance; but in none other than in the mines or

on the railways can the proposal be regarded as having reached a stage which demands earnest and immediate consideration, or as being within reasonable distance of being accomplished.

The recent agreement between the shop stewards and the engineering employers cannot be regarded as "joint control" in the sense demanded by the miners, for instance, although there is a vague application of the policy in a very modified form. Negotiations between J. H. Thomas, secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, and the government are being continued, and although nothing of an official character is known, it is possible to gather from the speeches of Mr. Thomas that matters are shaping well and that there is no cause for anxiety.

Labor College Activities

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are aware of the activities of the Labor College and the prominent part played by the former students in shaping the industrial policy of the trade unions, so that it will occasion little surprise when it is learned, in connection with the matter under discussion, that the college appears to be destined to fulfill a rôle, or at least to undertake tuition in subjects quite outside its original curriculum.

The governors of the college have had under consideration the question of training students in the higher branches of industry, with a view to their being utilized in the event of those industries being taken over by the workers engaged therein. No definite decision has been reached, but the matter is still under consideration, but there is a strong probability that something of the kind will be attempted. Oddly enough, the Labor College is owned and controlled jointly by the two unions nearest the realization of joint control of industry, namely, the miners and railwaymen, to whom, of course, the problems arising therefrom are, as stated in the foregoing, asserting themselves forcefully for solution.

As seen, the miners are concentrating on the technical experts in an effort to obtain their cooperation, but they are nevertheless taking no risks, and will, if need be, train their own men. The railwaymen, so far as is known, have not approached the technical men on the railways, but will join with the miners in the training of joint control of industry. It may be argued that this will take time, but it has to be remembered that the work and purpose of the college is to train enthusiastic students who, in turn, return to their own localities and lecture to groups of equally earnest students, covering different districts every night in the week. The proposal is teeming with possibilities and justifies the closest attention of every student of social development.

EMIR FEISUL AS HERO OF THE ARAB NATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. BEIRUT, Syria.—That the Emir Feisal is the hero of the Arab nation and its representatives, is effectively shown by the demonstrations which have recently taken place at Damascus. The cause of the demonstrations was a statement which appeared in the newspapers that an agreement had been concluded between Great Britain and France with regard to the dismemberment of Syria.

The people became very much concerned about this, and eventually a large crowd was addressed by the Military Governor of Damascus, Commandant Cousse. When he asked if their meeting was being held with the knowledge of the government, the demonstrators replied "No," but that it was purely of a popular character. "The Emir," they declared, "is the defender of the rights of the Syrian people at the Peace Conference. The country cannot tolerate any stigma on his honor and these demonstrations are the most eloquent testimony to that fact."

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AUSTRALIAN BONDS AS WAR GRATUITIES

Mr. Hughes' Scheme to Pay Soldiers for Each Service Day by Means of Bonds Approved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office. MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Following a series of conferences between the Interstate Executive of the Returned Sailors and Soldiers League and Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister, the federal government's proposal for a war gratuity was elaborated.

The Prime Minister pointed out to the representatives of the soldiers that the government recognized their right to a gratuity and desired to pay that gratuity in cash, but as the financial position of the country made cash payments then impossible, some other form of payment must necessarily be devised. The gratuity involved a liability of about £25,000,000; foreign loans were for the time being out of the question and it was impossible to raise such a sum in Australia at present, while any attempt to flood the market with negotiable securities would have a most disastrous effect financially and industrially.

Basin of Gratuity

The interstate executive of the league recognized the position but at the same time pointed out that it was essential to know when the bonds would be redeemed and upon what basis the gratuity would be paid. The following scheme was agreed upon by the soldiers' executive on the one hand and by the Prime Minister on the other, and was announced immediately by Mr. Hughes:

"Payment to be made at the flat rate of 1s. 6d. a day from the date of embarkation to the official signing of peace at Versailles on June 21, 1919; payment at this rate to all members of the fighting forces, naval and military, of the Australian Imperial Force (and to Imperial Reservists) or the dependents of soldiers and sailors who left Australia, doctors and nurses included; payment at the rate of 1s. a day from date of enlistment to discharge for all members of the Australian Imperial force who did not leave Australia.

"Payment to be in the form of non-negotiable bonds bearing interest at 5 1/2 per cent. Bonds to be received as cash equivalent for all purposes under the Repatriation Department, including land settlement, war service homes, businesses, purchases of furniture, and so on. Bonds to be cashed by Treasury in cases of hardship or special urgency, on marriage of soldier.

Scheme for Redeeming Bonds

"Bonds not covered under above heads to be redeemed as follows: The Treasury to take up at least £500,000 per annum. On May, 1921, the whole of Australia's share of indemnity payable by Germany to the Allies, which may be estimated at anything between £7,000,000 and £15,000,000 to be earmarked for the redemption of gratuity bonds. If the indemnity actually received on or before May, 1921, does not reach £10,000,000, the government to make good the deficiency up to £10,000,000. Government to redeem the balance of outstanding bonds after May, 1921, in not more than three equal annual installments.

"The government undertakes that

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if after May, 1921, the financial and general outlook in the local and foreign market warrants raising the outstanding balance or any part thereof by loan, it will do so. The government will pass the legislation necessary for the immediate issue of the bonds as the first business of the new Parliament.

Proposal Approved

"The soldiers' executive unanimously approved this proposal. They recognized that the basis on which the payment rested—from embarkation to the signing of peace—was fair to all, that the flat rate plan was the only one suited to a democratic army like ours, that the provisions for cashing the bonds in cases of hardship and urgency, and accepting them for all purposes of land settlement, war service homes, businesses, together with the redemption by the Treasury of not less than £10,750,000 in May, 1921, would mean the redemption by one or the other of the above methods of not far short of £15,000,000 by that date, and they believed that the financial outlook, given the adoption of a progressive development policy, would be so much improved that the redemption of the balance by special loan could be effected without much difficulty.

"The blind and totally incapacitated soldiers will be treated as specially urgent cases, and their bonds will be cashed whenever they desire it."

NEW ZEALAND'S HOUSE SHORTAGE IS ACUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—An acute shortage of houses in New Zealand, particularly in the cities, has brought the government into the housing business. The government has secured authority from Parliament to spend £2,000,000 during the next 12 months on the erection of homes for the people, a similar sum to be made available in each succeeding year if the expenditure proves to be required. The object in view is the provision of a comfortable home at a reasonable rent for every family that is not provided for in some other way. The homes are not to be flats; they are to be individual houses, standing in their own grounds, and the occupier is to be

allowed to become the owner by an installment purchase system.

The scheme has some features that may be of general interest. The government will spend part of the money through the Labor Department, which has long administered a workers' home system on a small scale. An income limit is being imposed on applicants, ranging from £250 a year to £350 a year, according to the size of the family. The payments of interest and principal will be spread over a period of years, according to the nature of the house, but the occupier may pay off additional sums, and so shorten the period, at any time. The rate of interest charged will be 4 1/2 per cent, the rate at which the government has borrowed for war purposes within the Dominion. If there is a loss the government will meet it.

The other part of the money will be lent by the government to local governing bodies, to associations of state employees, and to employers for the erection of houses. A city council, a town board or a harbor board will be able to undertake a housing scheme with the aid of state finance. A mining company may borrow to build 100 cottages for its workers, or a farmer may borrow to build a home for his hired man. The housing scheme is to be controlled by a housing board, which will see that homes of a suitable kind are built and that the government money is not used to make profits for the wrong people.

Parliament has made one important amendment in the scheme by providing that the title deed to every home built with state money shall be indorsed to the effect that all transfers are subject to the consent of the housing board. The general instruction to the board is that speculative dealings in these homes are to be prevented.

TEACHING CANNING TO GROWERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries proposes to continue the "five-day" courses in fruit and vegetable preservation which they have been holding in their canning kitchen in London. By this means it hopes to assist smallholders, allotment holders, and other persons growing fruit and vegetables to learn during the winter months the methods of preservation which they will wish to use next season. The classes are free of charge and are held daily from 10:30 a. m. to 1:30 p. m.

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BRITISH POLICY IN RUSSIA CRITICIZED

Colonel John Ward Sees Need of Britain Extending Aid and Friendship in Critical Period of Russia's History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—British policy in Russia was frankly criticized by Col. John Ward, M. P., at the Savoy Hotel, where he was entertained to luncheon by the Castle Baynard Ward Club. Alderman Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, Bart., presided, and among the guests was Lieut. Gen. Sir Francis Lloyd.

Colonel Ward said he objected most strongly to a recent speech delivered by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons. He did not object to his decision that it was impossible for England, because of her financial condition and war weariness, to render further assistance to Admiral Koltchak than she had done. That was a matter for the Prime Minister to decide. But there was one part of that speech which was most unfortunate, he maintained, and that was his reference to the alleged policy of Lord Beaconsfield of preventing Russia from being too great and too powerful.

Criticizing the Premier

"I can imagine," Colonel Ward proceeded, "how both Bolshevik and anti-Bolshevik in Russia may twist that phrase into a suggestion that the reason Britain is withdrawing her assistance now is because she wishes to see Russia divided, separated, and partitioned into small warring elements. I do not believe that is the intention of the Prime Minister and I am certain it is not the intention of his Cabinet, but it is unfortunate he should have allowed our enemies all over the world to use that as a means for demonstrating our careless disregard of the best interests of the Russian people."

"I wonder whether it is possible to make peace in Russia," asked Colonel Ward, amid cheers. "I think a trial should be made," he went on. "I am not against that by any means. Russia is so important to the rest of the world, and especially to the British Empire, that we should save her if we possibly can."

"Admiral Koltchak has declared that his sole object is to secure order in Russia, to enable the people by plebiscite to elect a constituent assembly to decide what the future of that country shall be, and if the Bolsheviks really profess to be democrats, or have the slightest regard for the principles of democracy, one would think that they would be prepared to allow that plebiscite of the Russian people to be taken. I do not know whether such a thing would appeal to them or not, but I do think European statesmanship cannot be as bankrupt but that it has some suggestions to make with regard to the Russian difficulty."

Internal Order Needed
"Believe me, whether we like it or not, we can sign as many Paris treaties as we like but there will be no peace in the world until we have secured internal order within the late Tsar's dominions. You cannot allow 180,000,000 people to be the prey of our recent enemies. It is a country which is inimitable. One state offered, to my own knowledge, because I was a sort of amateur ambassador in Omsk, and Admiral Koltchak and his council had such confidence in me that they put before me documents which were simply astounding—one power was prepared to undertake the task of securing order in Russia, if it were only given absolute possession of 50 miles square of a particular region in the north Ural territory. It even ventured, if it could get hold of another concession, which involved merely a small part of Siberia, to undertake to frank the entire debt of Russia, old and new. And this is to go derelict, this country is to be left the happy hunting ground of the Hun for the future. British influence is to disappear. From every point of view, from the point of view of our future commercial development, of our foreign trade, from the interest of the workmen of the country it would be a fatal blunder if such a thing ever occurs."

"Therefore, these are the reasons that have made me so insistent and persistent in my advocacy of friendship with this great people. . . . A

little friendship now in the critical stages of her history and development would bind Russia to us for ages to come, and all I ask is that while the government may decide that it is impossible to render assistance in matériel and men to Russia in their emergency, that at least we should do everything we can to maintain our friendly attitude to this great people."

SOLDIERS DEMAND A WHITE NEW ZEALAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office
WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—The slogan, "A White New Zealand," which has been raised for many years by the Labor unions, is being echoed by the returned soldiers' organization. New Zealand's laws are already fairly strict in relation to the immigration of Asiatics, particularly Chinese, and Negroes, but they are not absolutely exclusive, and the demand now is that they should be strengthened.

Three classes of alien immigrants are being regarded with disfavor in this country. First come the Chinamen, who have to pay a poll tax of £100 to get into the country at all. Their number is not large, but they have almost monopolized the retail fruit business in some centers; they are very successful market-gardeners and busy laundries. They are tolerated, but they are not popular. Then there are the Hindus, who present a more difficult problem. They are British subjects and cannot be treated as aliens. They make their way generally from the Pacific islands, where coolie labor is employed. They sell fruit, collect bottles, sell some articles from house to house, and do work on the dairy farms. The Indian Government stands prepared, quite rightly, to give them some moral support if they are treated harshly in any British territory. But New Zealand sooner or later will insist on their practical exclusion.

There is also a small army of Austrians, Jugo-Slavs and Tzecho-Slovaks, who came to the kauri gum fields before the war and were a source of much trouble during hostilities. Most of them professed to be anti-Austrian in sympathy, but it was not possible to check their nationality. New Zealand would not accept them as soldiers, and then there was discontent because they prospered while their neighbors were away fighting. Some of them have since been deported and their number is not being increased.

An Undesirable Immigrants Exclusion Law of a drastic nature has just been adopted by the New Zealand Parliament. It will be used to check the influx of undesirable persons from any quarter, whether they be Germans or Bolsheviks. The law provides that every person arriving at a New Zealand port shall furnish information regarding nationality, occupation, and former residence. No German or Austrian is to be allowed to land in New Zealand without the permission of the attorney-general representing the government. The attorney-general may prohibit any person from landing in New Zealand if satisfied that such person is disaffected or disloyal or that his presence would be injurious to peace, order, and good government. The law provides also for the deportation of persons who may be held to be disloyal or seditious. It is drastic, but most New Zealand people think it is desirable to be firm in this matter.

GERMAN PRISONERS ON FARMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—German prisoners of war are now being repatriated. Over 200 of the agricultural camps have been closed and the German contribution to British farm labor may be considered at an end. War prisoners were first employed in agricultural work early in 1917, the allocation of their labor being in the hands of the county war agricultural committees. The total number of prisoners allotted to agricultural work varied slightly from time to time. In January, 1919, over 30,000 men were employed and at the beginning of September, when the repatriation work began, there were over 25,000. Farmers did not welcome the newcomers at first, but as time went on, they were well satisfied with their work. Land drainage and the clearing of rivers engaged the attention of a considerable number of prisoners, and during the harvest of the passing year their help did much to meet difficulties that had arisen in many counties owing to the withdrawal of the men in agricultural camps.

HOUSING SUBSIDY OFFERED IN BRITAIN

Government, Besides Encouraging Municipal Building Plans, Offers a Grant to All and Sundry Building a House

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It is the easiest thing in the world to find a scapegoat to place the burden of any disappointment upon somebody's shoulder and leave him to his fate. This is rather what one section of the public is inclined to do with Dr. Addison, the amiable head of the Ministry of Health, who has recently been subjected to great criticism in the House of Commons as to his housing schemes. Perhaps Dr. Addison has been too amiable for the situation and it may be that some of the methods of more vehement ministers would have pushed the rehousing of the nation along more rapidly, but in all fairness it must be said that there are many contributory causes to the delay in national building progress for which Dr. Addison cannot possibly be held responsible.

It is common knowledge that after the Finance Act of 1909 the building of houses by private enterprise dropped to a negligible quantity, because the public confidence in property of all kinds was destroyed and it was felt that the building of houses was altogether too great a risk to be undertaken. Now there is the almost ludicrous picture of the government being compelled to lure the private builder into doing the work for which he is presumed to exist by presenting him with a subsidy of £150 for any house of approved standard which he is good enough to build.

Subsidy to Private Builders

This offer of a subsidy to private individuals who will build, and the offer is extended to all and sundry, is the greatest cause for rejoicing to those who wish to see private enterprise encouraged as against municipal undertakings, but it remains to be seen how far the phenomenal price of labor and the cost of materials will prevent advantage being taken of the governmental offer of a subsidy per house.

In many of the great towns the necessary loans have been forthcoming, but the difficulty of raising these loans has, in many neighborhoods, been very great indeed. The government has a scheme on foot for encouraging local municipal investment, by means of which local authorities will finance themselves. The scheme is considered sketchy by those who put but little faith in the government housing program, but it is difficult to judge of its merits or demerits until it appears in concrete form.

Root of Social Discontent

The Prime Minister, in a most eloquent speech, told the House what indeed it already knew, that the lack of proper housing lay at the root of much of the social discontent. He was of the opinion that a good many people had done well in the war and their savings might well go into local building loans. He appealed to the workmen to disregard any attempts to restrict output in order to build more cheaply and more rapidly. Nor did he ignore the grave difficulties as to the shortage of labor in the building world, and he said, what is perfectly true, that the houses would not be forthcoming unless the unions allowed men into the building trades who could acquire the skill necessary for the work within a short space of time.

Mr. Clynes alluded to the fact that an inquiry was asked for with regard to these allegations of limitation of output. It is undoubtedly only when the workmen realize that the greater their zeal, the more rapidly the houses will rise, that any very great progress will be made. It is, as Sir J. Tudor Walters remarked, essential for the government to mobilize all the housing resources of the country, and in encouraging private persons it is not the desire of the government to supersede the local authorities but to improve the position by calling in other agencies to assist. Undoubtedly the lion of municipal and local enter-

prise must lie down with the lamb-like private individual and even the private builder, often libelously labeled "Jerry-builder," if the houses are to rise into being from the present stage of schemes and plans.

Concrete Versus Brick Houses

Meanwhile the government is bombarded by people who have rapid and cheap methods of housing construction to offer. Concrete in all its many forms is the favorite of the moment, but its detractors are a pretty formidable number and when once the transport authorities can put the millions of bricks now ready on the road, the staunch upholders of the brick houses are ready to compete with all newcomers.

Meanwhile houses can scarcely be expected to spring up like mushrooms, nor can hundreds of local authorities who have never had the responsibility of building to cope with before be expected to mature their plans with lightning rapidity. There is a good deal in Dr. Addison's plea that nobody gives any credit for the preliminary spade work and it is only four months since the act actually became law. Retrospective criticism is generally useless, but the pity seems to be that the spade work was not undertaken during the war, so that work could have begun at all events during the summer.

Masters and Men Combine

Adjustments to altered conditions and to the inevitable turn of the social wheel go on, in spite of all mistakes. Nothing is a greater proof of this than the way in which, quite recently, both masters and men in the building trade have combined together against what they conceive to be the unnecessary interference of the government in a matter which could best be adjusted by the whole of the trade in question.

The National Conciliation Board for the building trades raised wages in the northwestern area by a process of gradual increase, thereby settling a dispute, and raised wages for mechanics early in November. The Ministry of Labor did not give approval at once to the new rates and the result was that the London Master Builders Association informed the Minister of Labor that "any responsibility for labor troubles must rest with the Minister."

Such a crisis indicates the soundness of the Whitley councils, for in such a question as that of wages it is obviously only the masters who know what they can afford to yield to the demands of those they employ. All that is wanted now is a recognition by all concerned of the vital necessities of rapid house construction.

FOOD MINISTRY MUST STILL CONTROL PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

READING, England.—C. A. McCurdy, M. P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Food Ministry, speaking at Reading a short time ago, said the problems to be solved in Great Britain and indeed throughout the civilized world for the next few years were economic problems. In all countries people were asking the same questions—how national budgets and family budgets were to be balanced, what steps were possible to reduce the high cost of living from which all peoples were suffering, what wages labor ought to receive.

In 1920 one of two things must happen—either Europe would to a large extent remain without credit facilities and other means for restoring European industry, in which case the trade conditions of the world would suffer in a corresponding degree, or those credit facilities would be restored, in which case the effective world demand for foodstuffs and for raw materials would be correspondingly increased.

The rise in world prices, consequent upon the fall of production and inflation of credit, had temporarily swept away all economic landmarks. It was a situation very favorable for the profiteer. Apart from the Profiteering Act, the Ministry of Food in Britain still found it necessary to maintain and to enforce control of prices by continuous prosecutions. In the last four weeks 816 convictions had been obtained, and the total fines amounted to over £4000. These figures indicated that it would not yet be safe totally to remove restrictions upon profiteering in controlled articles of food.

FRENCH OPPOSED TO BOLSHEVISM

Nearly Every Candidate Suspected of Holding Advanced Socialistic Views Was Rejected

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France.—The partisans of Bolshevism received a salutary lesson from the recent act of the French electors, who have sent to the Chamber a majority of distinctly one might even say of extremely moderate tendencies. It each day appears more clearly that the new Assembly will be one of the Right—hence, conservative. It is not only the Socialists who have been beaten, but also the Radicals. Does this prove that the political opinion of electors has considerably changed during the last four years? Hardly, it only proves that they will not have Bolshevism at any price. Indeed, it can be said that the French elections were fought solely on the one question: Are you or are you not in favor of Bolshevism?

Country Against Bolshevism

Thus put the question seems not a little odd. It might be understood were Bolshevism really threatening, but this is not the case, as has been proved by the elections themselves. But the mere mention of Bolshevism sufficed to throw the whole country towards the Right.

It is undeniable that there exist in France many revolutionary Socialists, but the true Bolsheviki only consist of a few impetuous and discredited agitators. These cannot total more than 150,000 workmen, mostly metal-burgists, throughout the whole country. At the risk of hurting the feelings of the disciples of Mr. Lenine and Mr. Trotsky, one must remember that in a country which is as attached to personal property as is France, as anxious to heap up its savings in a corner of the cupboard or in the traditional woolen stocking—and which is divided among such an infinity of small landowners, Bolshevism would experience much difficulty in implanting itself.

This is a fact recognized by the most virulent of revolutionary theorists, who have always maintained that the revolution of their dreams could only establish itself at first in industrial centers. They foresaw that the peasants would be a great obstacle, and that several generations would have to elapse before they could be won over to Socialism. They even established plans, to try and win them over to their cause by degrees. Therefore, how could Bolshevism suddenly become a rife throughout a land where Socialism was powerless? The foolishness of this apprehension has been demonstrated by the result of the elections.

Question Forced on Purpose

In reality the Bolshevik question did not arise of its own accord; it was forced to the front on purpose by artificial means. It was a convenient meeting-ground, where every adversary of Mr. Clemenceau, every politician discontented with the Peace Treaty, was suddenly transformed into a Bolshevik by his electoral rival. Thus, at Bordeaux, Mr. Chaumet, who had attacked Mr. Clemenceau in the Chamber, was accused of Bolshevism, as well as the Duc de la Tremoille, owner of the celebrated vineyards of Chateau Margaux and whose fortune exceeds 100,000,000 francs. This label was sufficient to insure their defeat. In their simplicity, which really surpasses imagination, the electors included under the epithet of Bolsheviki, all those whom they believed would not fire upon the rioters on the first opportunity.

Thus it comes about that the majority of the new Chamber is composed of what used to be ironically termed "right-minded people." These, however, do not seem to possess any common political plan, and therein lies the danger.

AMNESTY FOR DEFAULTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ontario.—That there may be "good will toward men" in the Yuletide season, the government has passed an order-in-council declaring a general amnesty to all defaulters under the Military Service Act.

GENERAL STAFF FOR LABOR IS FORMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—As a result of the discussions which have lately taken place on a sub-committee constituted by members of the Trades Union Congress, consultative members of the Trades Union (Mediation) Committee, which was formed during the railway strike, and representatives of the Labor side of the National Industrial Council, a "general council" has been formed the details of which will be ready for submission to the special congress which has been called for December 9 and 10.

The scheme will embrace the joint representation on one body of three branches of the Labor movement—parliamentary, industrial, and cooperative—which will be confined to matters of national policy, and although it will be kept informed of all disputes and awards, it will be held in reserve for decisions in national emergencies only. The adoption of the scheme will be tantamount to the establishment of a Labor general headquarters staff which will plan and decide upon the tactics and strategy of Labor in its fight against capitalism.

UNIONIST MOVEMENT IN DUBLIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DUBLIN, Ireland.—A new forward movement has been inaugurated among the Unionists of South County, Dublin. Mr. J. J. Kelly, K. C., M. P., for Trinity College, in his address, pointed out how necessary it was that Unionists all over Ireland should organize, now that they found themselves confronted with a determined organization which stopped at nothing with the avowed object of setting up an independent Irish republic. And, recalling John Dillon's words in the House of Commons in November, 1918, that the national demands did not differ, and had never differed in the least degree from the demands by the present Sinn Feiners, or any national revolutionary parties in the past, it was, he insisted, the business of Irish Unionists to make the people on the other side of the Channel really understand the position.

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AN ALABASTER CITY
IN SPAIN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
Cadiz has made up its mind to be equal to the opportunities with which the after-war world abounds. We shall hear of Cadiz in many ways. It has taken note of the new determination of the northern ports such as Vigo, Bilbao, and some others, and of Oporto of the Portuguese, to make a big forward movement, and, Spain generally being in an advantageous position in the matter of maritime commerce, it conceives a more brilliant future opening out for it in the new world conditions than ever it had dreamed of. Vigo, with the convenience of the Americans, it is understood, is about to make a strong bid for the carrying trade with North America, and as the main port of entry into Europe from the upper half of the American continent.

But Cadiz has had an advantage in the past with regard to the south, and hopes not only to maintain it but to strengthen it. She has been, in effect, a great receiving and distributing center, dealing with the South American states, and spreading the goods she received over Portugal and all Spain. She has flourished, and she has done well by herself in every way. But with Cadiz as with practically every other place in Spain, there has in modern times been a decline and a recovery. It is believed now that the recovery will be great.

The New Improvements

Cadiz starts the new period with a fine new equipment in the matter of her harbor. The new Reina Victoria quay will astonish the commercial men and travelers who go there after a long absence. The San Felipe breakwater has been extended, and there have been dredging and widening operations, so that capacity and accommodation are now much greater than they used to be. Big liners may now berth themselves well, and as soon as they are hitched up they will find the newest electric traveling cranes and all the most up-to-date port appliances in operation. So Cadiz bids the traders come, and with Vigo, Seville, Bilbao, and Barcelona, it helps Spain to make a new challenge to the world in maritime matters, and this she most certainly does. No country has such a fine seaboard and one so advantageously situated. The Spaniards have thought of the maritime possibilities of their country before now, but they are thinking of it intensely in the new condition of world economics. Already far more ships are calling at Cadiz than before the war—though these were mere callers do not amount to much. In the old pre-war days the Hamburg-America line established a regular monthly service from there to Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos; one or two French passenger lines were making regular use of the port, and the English boats did so regularly. The war interfered naturally with most of these services, but now they are being resumed.

Some curiosity is felt as to the first advances the Germans may make with regard to their use of Cadiz. They are not likely to neglect it; other nations should see that they obtain no great advantage by starting before them. Be it remembered that the Germans have various interests at Cadiz, and that, whatever anyone may have against the Germans, the people and traders of Cadiz have no special cause to think badly of them, and this is said without accusing them of being "pro-German" in any unkind or uncompromising sense. The point is that in the new scheme of things Cadiz has a great importance and offers great advantages, which must not be neglected.

But while in these present days and hours economics are everything, and other things seem secondary, it is always hard to talk and write of Cadiz in the purely materialistic way. She has splendid harbor facilities, perfect opportunities for trade. About her streets and places there is a hustling, businesslike look. Like all commercial businesslike ports she has a smart up-to-date appearance. There is something about Cadiz which reminds one of Genoa. She is different from all other Spanish cities, even the ports, for she is smarter than Malaga, and not so tinged with American and French as is the marvelous Bilbao. But there is something more about Cadiz—there is her really lovely appearance when she is approached from the sea. Just as one should always approach a city in a certain way and the poorest way of all to approach almost any city is by train. Never go to Cadiz by rail. Better far, if you are in mid-Spain and must use the roads or the tedious ferrocaril, go to Seville or over to Tangier in Africa and make one of those little voyages that are regularly available, in order to come upon Cadiz by way of the sea. It is generally acknowledged that there is no other sea approach in the world that is so beautiful as this.

A Picture in White and Blue

Cadiz at such times and in such circumstances is a glorious picture in white and blue. She rises up from the sea on a small platform of limestone rock which only a very narrow isthmus holds to the mainland. In a majestic silver beauty the houses with their azoteas, or flat roofs, seem to rise like a fairy city above the deep blue of the sea, their miradores or view towers surmounting them. All are heavily coated with whitewash, frequently renewed. Thus the city is always white, quite smokeless, and is kept spotlessly clean. It glistens in the sun against the blue Andalusian sky, with the waters lapping at nearly all around. The poets and the descriptive writers have almost exhausted themselves in their use of fine adjectives to describe its beauty and yet they feel they have failed. Spaniards call it their "tazita de plata," or silver dish; some of them say it is

more like a "palacio de plata" beautifully chased, and from another aspect they liken it to a great alabaster ship floating out upon the waters. No terms are too strong in which to speak of Cadiz thus seen from the sea, for she is indeed very beautiful, veritably "a white pearl set in a crown of sapphires and emeralds."

The interior of no city could com-

IN THE LIBRARIES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
Charles Gayarre, the Louisiana historian and literary scholar, had a valuable collection of books by French authors which has now been presented, by the ladies who inherited

tained on board men-of-war from voluntary contributions made by officers and men. We read that the ship-of-the-line North Carolina, in 1825, had 1100 books, and the sloop-of-war Vincennes, in 1829, had several hundred suitably arranged in the dining room, with a librarian in charge.

The first books to be furnished to vessels of the navy at the expense of

are now in the library 1500,641 volumes. More than 100,000 volumes were sent out during the year to the 600 libraries in the State for aid in reference work, and 12,000 books in raised type were sent to blind readers.

It is a full century since the first effort to provide books for the United States Navy was originated, and the library war service now being carried over into peace times follows in the wake of private enterprise, about which too little is known. Louis N. Feibel of the Brooklyn (New York) Public Library, by a carefully studied article in The Library Journal, recalls many facts regarding this earlier work which deserve to be recorded and remembered.

"The furnishing of libraries to our men-of-war in the early twenties of the last century was the first—and for some years the only—effective step taken toward education in our navy," he says. "And for this step the navy and the nation were indebted to a landsman, Mr. William Wood, Canandaigua, New York. . . . It was this gentleman's amusement to go about doing good everywhere, and to all classes, in his own peculiar way. He was the originator, both in this country and in England, of those excellent institutions known in our large cities as 'Mechanic Apprentices Library Associations.' He founded the first one of its kind in Boston, in 1820."

The library of the University of Southern California is the recipient of a collection of rare books from Francis A. Hoffman of Los Angeles. Among the books on art subjects is a complete set of Landseer's work, "Masterpieces in Industrial Art and Sculpture," and several old volumes on Greek and Roman statuary. Some of the pieces date back as far as 1649, and there are a number of rare book plates. Among the bound volumes of magazines are 120 volumes of the New Monthly Magazine and Literary Journal, from 1821 to 1865, and a partial file of the Edinburgh Review.

"View Points of Travel," a book which cannot fail to be useful to librarians, has been issued by the American Library Association Publishing Board, Chicago, which lists books of modern travel under heads such as historical association, literary association, the desert, the forest, national characteristics, 400 titles in all being comprised, under about 70 heads, and with descriptive comments.

A question raised by Maude Forrest recently before a meeting of the New Hampshire Library Association, was this: "We are considering new poetry, and we rightly acclaim its sturdy flowering, its fearless translation of life today—but do we remember enough that one mission of the new in all art is to lead to a greater comprehension of the best in the old—and that on the open shelf of the library, for instance, the older poets should stand side by side with the new?"

One reason given for advocating the inclusion of the older poets with the newer, was that some "faddist" reader, or "some earnest but narrow-minded student of the modern," may take up the neglected volume of Keats, Emerson, or Shelley, and "discover a worth and beauty" for which he had unconsciously been forming an appreciation in his zealous study of the poet of the day.

to Tulane University. There are something more than 1000 volumes, all richly bound. Works of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries are numerous among them, with complete editions of Voltaire, Montesquieu and Rousseau, and French translations of the ancient classics. There is a rare fourteenth century edition of Froissart's "Chronicles," and a sixteenth century edition of Montaigne's works.

When the United States ship Franklin was sailing from New York on a three years' cruise to the Pacific, in 1821, Mr. Wood went on board, and with the permission of Commodore Charles Stewart addressed the crew on the subject of procuring a library for the ship. The proposition was received with cheers, and about \$800 was immediately subscribed by the officers and men. With this money Mr. Wood bought 1000 volumes, and the commodore set apart a space for the accommodation of the little library and appointed a librarian. At the termination of the cruise, the commodore bore such ample testimony to the good effects of the library that through the agency of Mr. Wood, the Navy Department was induced to furnish every ship with a small number of books.

For a long time, however, subscription libraries continued to be main-

The New York State Library, according to its latest report, has expended \$895,000 of its \$1,250,000 restoration and appropriation fund. There

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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Topical, London
A doorway in Cadiz

pletely match such an outside view, but yet Cadiz, within, is good and pleasant also, and is always extremely clean. But it is a very practical place, and though it has its cathedral with a spire rising over all, it has little in the way of art—one of the oldest cities of Spain though it be—to attract the visitors who need it for their lingering at any place. It is a place to wonder at, to tarry at for but a little while, and then to leave, knowing it full well to be unforgettable. But in the new days of traveling that are beginning, no person who wanders toward the south of Spain should, through neglect, miss seeing Cadiz from the water. It will live in his memory when he has forgotten many pictures. It will hold its place in his esteem even when he comes face to face with the incomparable Bay of Naples.

PLAN FOR POLICE PENSIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
VICTORIA, British Columbia—The British Columbia Government is now considering the desirability of a pension scheme for policemen in the Province. The argument in favor of such provision was put forward by Chief of Police Langley of Victoria and police representatives from other points in the Province. It was maintained that the wage of a policeman was insufficient for him to make provision for the future. This had been recognized by efficient measures now in operation in New Zealand and Scotland. It was pointed out that men who entered the police force were required to measure up to high standards, physically, morally, and mentally, and the government should not lose sight of the fact that benefits would accrue to the community by its possession of a satisfied police force in time of labor disturbances.

NEW YORK MILK PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
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THEATERS

"Little Women" in London
By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"Little Women," play by Marian de Forest, founded on Louisa M. Alcott's stories "Little Women" and "Little Men"; presented at the New Theater, London. The cast:
Mr. March.....Alfred A. Harris
Mrs. March.....Henrietta Watson
Meg.....Joyce Carey
Beth.....Katharine Corneli
Amy.....Eva Rowland
Aunt March.....Kate Phillips
Mr. Lawrence.....Sydney Paxton
Laurie.....Anthony Holmes
Prof. Anne Bared.....Leslie Faber
John Brooke.....Henry C. Hewitt
Hannah Mullett.....Ada Palmer

LONDON, England—Theatrically speaking, London may, at the present time, not inaptly be described as a land flowing with milk and honey, most of it imported from the States. But there is really no great harm in this so long as the milk does not clot, nor the honey cloy! The latest importation is Miss Marian de Forest's dramatization of Louisa M. Alcott's world-famous story, "Little Women." Not having read the story, we were probably in a unique position amongst that audience to criticize the production as a play, pure and simple. And it was pure and simple; but it could scarcely be called a play so much as a series of well-chosen incidents in the life of an attractive, if a little self-conscious, New England family during the middle of last century.

As nearly every one knew before the curtain rose, and we found out soon afterwards, the action—if one can dignify it with such a term—commenced during the great Civil War. We are introduced to the March family "en famille." They are all girls, except the mother, and in many ways she is one, too; the one solitary male member, the father, is away at war.

Some clever and natural dialogue soon introduces us to the various little virtues, still smaller vices, and modest talents of the "Little Women." Jo, who is obviously the life of the little family, writes stories, uses slang, and has a bad temper which suits her to perfection. Amy draws pictures, thinks a lot about others (too much, her sisters consider!) and is fond of misusing and mispronouncing big words. Meg looks sweetly pretty, and is obviously going to provide the love interest. Beth looks pale, and is plainly going to provide the pathetic note. Hannah, the servant, is the comic relief.

They quarrel like any other family of generally lively children, excepting Beth, who calms the troubled waters with the oil of copy-book sentiments. But with all their bickering, the children have one great thing in common, their absolute devotion to their father and mother. So that when a telegram bursts in on the little family like a bomb-shell, calling Mrs. March to her husband as a nurse, the otherwise

practical little people fairly lose their heads; excepting Jo, who loses her hair, her one really beautiful possession, for she sells it for \$25 to pay the forfeiting fare of her mother. The sacrifice is, however, unnecessary, for the rich and redoubtable Aunt March has arrived on the stricken scene, and her bark being very much worse than her bite, has come forward with the cash.

This scene also serves to bring in two incipient authors, who gallantly offer their services to the March family. Most of the remaining incidents of the play are mild enough, yet the little play was so beautifully and convincingly acted that one found oneself shedding a silent tear over the sorrows of the little women, and swallowing lumps in one's throat over their joys.

Miss Watson portrays convincingly Mrs. March's somewhat self-conscious rectitude and motherhood, entirely forgetting both, however, when occasions for real feeling arose. Miss Cornell's Jo is delicious, and of a strength that saves the play at certain points from lapsing into bathos. The remaining characters are all in the picture, and a pretty and convincing picture it is especially in the case of Meg, Miss Joyce Carey.

Since penning the above, the writer has dipped into the Alcott books, and is confirmed in his opinion that the dramatizer has done her work well and chosen her incidents wisely. Of course there are many others one would like to have seen on the stage—Meg's visit to Vanity Fair, for instance, but that is usually the case with a book, and still more so with a series, which if it contains material for a play at all, often provides sufficient for several.

The only grave fault in the dramatization is one, not of omission, but of commission. It is the conversion of Jo's lovable German Professor Bhaer into the French Professor Barre, a feeble concession to popular sentiment. That the bitter feelings aroused in the twentieth century should be allowed to interfere with a faithful representation of events in the nineteenth is, to say the least of it, inartistic.

EVADING LIQUOR LAWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Mr. J. Thorburn, deputy collector of inland revenue, has issued a statement to the effect that the illicit still business in this Province is fast assuming grave proportions. He said his officials locate at least one every week, and confiscate the whole plant, but up the coast and in the interior many moonshiners are able to carry on for a considerable time without detection. The inland revenue officials are handicapped for want of a proper boat and not enough men to suppress this unlawful business, he declared. He estimates that the amount of illegal liquor turned out in a year in this Province must be in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000.

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ITALY NOW OWNS CAPITOLINE HILL

Expropriation of Former German
Embassy in Rome Ends Anom-
aly Whereby Germany Owned
Greater Part of the Capitoline

By The Christian Science Monitor special
correspondent in Rome

ROME, Italy.—Commandatore Boni, the eminent Director of the Palatine and Forum, has given the representative of The Christian Science Monitor an account of the excavations which he has been conducting recently in the heart of old Rome. A patriot and a man who follows closely modern events while presenting his archaeological studies, the director of Rome's two most famous sites knows how to make the past illustrate the present and to breathe life into the oldest stones and the most unromantic material. Here is how history repeats itself.

To the left of the clivus sacer, or "sacred slope," leading up from the Arch of Titus to the Palatine, there are the shapeless remains of two medieval towers. Research in the documents of the Church of San Francesco Romana in the Forum, published by Professor Fedeli, has enabled the director to identify these two fortresses with those belonging to the twelfth century to the great Roman family of the Frangipani, who owed their name of "bread-bakers," according to the legend, to their generosity in "breaking or dividing bread in a time of famine," and whom flatterer genealogists made the parents of the Austrian imperial race of Hapsburg. The Frangipani in the twelfth century were, in any case, the leaders of the Pro-German party in Rome, just as, at the outset of the late war, many great Roman families were on the side of the central empire. Consequently, when, in 1113, the Conclave met in the still extant little church of San Sebastiano on the Palatine (then called by a corruption of the latter name Santa Maria in Pallara), and elected as Pope Gelasius II, a member of the rival and anti-German family of the Caetani, the Frangipani were moved to resort to methods worthy of the modern Germans.

Tower of Iniquity

Here again, we have a parallel with the present day, for one of the few Roman nobles warmly in favor of the Allies and the United States was Don Leone Caetani, Duke of Sermoneta. San Sebastiano is an inscription recording the events of that memorable election, not by any means the only stirring incident connected with that historic little church and its charming garden, now the property of the Italian Government, but formerly of the Barberini, whose bees still adorn it. Into this sanctuary the leader of the Germanophile, Cencio Frangipani, in the smile of the old chronicler, burst, "hissing like a most horrible dragon, gilt with a savage sword"; then, continues the medieval historian, he "took the Pope . . . away to his own house, where he chained him and shut him up." Commandatore Boni identifies the place of the Pope's imprisonment with one of the above-mentioned towers, the so-called "Tower of Iniquity," a name given to it by the Roman people in memory of this act of sacrilege toward their Pope. For the populace rose against the pro-Germans—just as it rose against the Neutralists in May, 1915—and insisted on the release of Gelasius. But the Frangipani, acting after the manner of their kind, wrote to the German Emperor, Henry V, for aid, and the anti-German Pope had to flee to his own city of Gaeta, just like Pius IX in 1846, running the gauntlet of the German poisoned arrows and balls of pitch as he was rowed down the Tiber in the dark.

Such is the history of the "Tower of Iniquity," destroyed next year by Pope Callixtus II "in order to preserve peace." At the same time was destroyed the twin tower, that of the "Lady Dona," mother of Cencio Frangipani. But these medieval fortresses still retained a great artistic treasure, the beautiful Greek statue of Victory, which Commandatore Boni found by making an incision in the "Tower of Iniquity," and which he considered as an encouraging sign of the Italian victory over the Austrians at Vittoria Veneto. But this is not the only allusion to the Germans which his excavations have disclosed. For astride the "sacred slope" he discovered the remains of a great triumphal gateway, which he identifies with the Arch of Domitian, erected by that emperor in emulation of the Arch of Titus, to commemorate his victory over the Germanic tribe of the Chatti in the year 81, from which he assumed the surname of Germanicus, and actually conferred the same title upon the month of September.

German Property on Palatine

While Commandatore Boni has been illustrating the deeds of the twelfth century pro-Germans on the Palatine, Senator Lanciani has been busy with the German Embassy upon the Capitoline. When the European War began, so the Senator told the writer, it was estimated that the Germans owned no less than some 22,000 square metres of that sacred hill, the holy of holies of Roman history, alike in classical and medieval times, whereas the municipality, which has its seat there, possessed only some 7,000 or 8,000. Of these German properties the most important was the Embassy, situated in the Palazzo Caffarelli, on the very site of the great temple of the Capitoline Jove.

It was the Emperor Charles V, who, during his Roman visit of 1556, bestowed this palace upon the great Roman family of Caffarelli, one of whom was his page, and in whose then residence, the present Palazzo Vidoni, the Emperor stayed. So far, so good,

for the Caffarelli were "the noblest of the nobles," and long connected with Rome and its vicinity, where their name still lingers in the Valle della Caffarella near the Grove of Egeria. But in the time of Eugen in the first half of the last century the Prussian Government obtained possession of the Palazzo Caffarelli by purchase, in breach of the pontifical law, which gave to the nearest neighbor the right of preemption. The nearest neighbor in this case was the Roman municipality, which for many years brought an annual protest before the law courts against the sale of the palace on this legal ground. However, some 20 years ago the Marquess Visselleschi, a Senator who was in intimate terms with the then German Embassy (Germany having stepped into the place of Prussia on the Capitoline in 1871), persuaded the municipality to discontinue these vexatious legal proceedings, and consequently Germany remained in undisputed possession of the palace.

Palace Expropriated

Such was the situation until, in 1914, Italy went to war against Germany. Public opinion soon demanded that the Italian Government should take over the German Embassy to the Quirinal, as it had taken over the Austrian to the Vatican—the historic Palazzo di Venezia. The government moved cautiously, and it was not till February 8 of the present year that it availed itself of a convenient legal fiction—the archaeological law of the late Guido Baccelli—to expropriate the palace on the ground that it occupied an archaeological site, viz., the ruins of the temple of Capitoline Jove. The sum fixed as compensation is about 4,000,000 lire, but this will be deducted from the moneys owing to Italy by Germany for damages done during the war. The excavations have already begun, and the German occupation of the Capitoline, where was not only the Embassy, but also the Archaeological Institute, the German hospital and the residence of the Lutheran pastor, is at an end. Italy is, at last, mistress of her own hill.

Similarly, the non-Roman Catholic land at Testaccio, formerly controlled by the German Embassy, has now been placed under an international committee, composed of the British, Dutch and Swedish diplomatic representatives.

EXPORT OF SUGAR MAY CAUSE STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—A member of the firm importing the first consignment of the new Cuban raw sugar crop, nearly 8,000,000 pounds, which has reached New York, has requested Arthur Williams, federal Food Administrator, and the Sugar Equalization Board to authorize a retail selling price of from 19½ to 20 cent a pound, which, he said, was the lowest at which it could be sold to obtain a fair profit, as transportation and other costs would make the wholesale price 18 cents. Mr. Williams said that such a price is outrageous, as every cent above what the consumer paid last year would go out of the country.

It is said that the Cuban crop could be purchased some time ago at a much lower figure, and that after January 1, when the bulk of the Cuban crop was placed on the market, it would be sold much under present prices. Longshoremen are protesting at loading sugar upon ships for export and it is reported they may strike.

JEWS DISCLAIM SHYLOCK TYPE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey.—As the result of a protest from an organization called the "Anti-Defamation League of Chicago," the "Merchant of Venice" has been barred from the compulsory curriculum of the Newark public schools, although it has not been taken out of the school libraries. The league complained to the instruction committee of the board of education that the character of Shylock stood, in the immature thought of children, for the entire Jewish race. The complaint was not made of embarrassment caused to Jewish children by this character, nor because of any sensitiveness, but solely because of the character's effect on the non-Jewish children's idea of the Jew. Children were not analysts, and they regard the Jew in New York, Chicago, or Newark as like the Shylock Jew.

SEARCH AND SEIZURE UPHELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The Illinois State Supreme Court at Springfield recently decided that the Search and Seizure Act passed by the last state Legislature is in the main constitutional. The portion in relation to the confiscation of vehicles engaged in carrying liquor was held invalid.

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MUSIC

The Musical Record of Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—What must have appeared to many patrons of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra as the culminating perfection of that organization came last Friday, December 12, when Mr. Stock and his musicians presented Rachmaninoff's second symphony in Orchestra Hall. In itself a moving work of art, one filled with stirring feeling and color, the symphony was performed with art and skill as great as the music which it set forth. And so exciting an interpretation raised the listeners above the decorous and well-restrained attitude of mind in which ordinarily they hearken to masterpieces. There was much and loud crying of "bravo" when the composition by Rachmaninoff had come to a conclusion; there was waving of handkerchiefs and the conductor was constrained to make many journeys to the stage to acknowledge the homage which was being offered to him and his men and to the work which they had performed. Preceding the symphony there was set forth Mr. Rauband's "La Procession Nocturne," a composition of gentle beauty which would be well worth hearing a second time. In the second division of the program there appeared for the first time in Chicago Benno Moiseiwitsch, who elected to be heard in Beethoven's "Emperor" concerto. Some of the glory of the concerto pale before the extraordinary impression which had been previously made by the symphony, but at least the interpretation of the work disclosed the new pianist to be one of signal worth. Mr. Moiseiwitsch left nothing to be desired in the matter of technique or of musicianship and he played Beethoven as if he believed that composer were worthy of reverence.

The week of opera began on December 8 with a repetition of Leporello's "Le Chemineau" with the cast which had interpreted it before. Mme. Galli-Curci was heard in "La Traviata" the following evening. She was not at her best in the opening scene of the opera and her singing of the aria "Ah, Fors e Lui" suggested that she had something beside Verdi's bravura to contend with. The remainder of the cast was made up of Messrs. Dolci, Galeffi and Nicolay. Andreas Pavley and the ballet were admirable in the incidental dances. "Tosca" was performed December 10 with Miss Raissa in the title rôle and with Tito Schipa in the part of Cavaradossi. The former sang with her accustomed skill and with that understanding of the theater which has brought her so much success in the interpretation of dramatic music. Mr. Schipa was pleasant as the painter and only a tendency to overdo the minutiae of histrionism prevented him from being entirely convincing. His reading of the excitement of the second act, however, was excellent to see and hear. Giacomo Rimini, the Scarpia of the cast, was unfortunate as to his make-up and characterization and more happy as to his vocal art. Massenet's "Manon" brought forward Mr. Schipa again in the part of the cavalier and Miss Galli in that of Manon. The Italian tenor was ex-

cellent in the elegant portions of the score but he lacked force in the stirring scene in the seminary of St. Sulpice. Miss Galli sang admirably and the Lescaut of Mr. Maguenat was a little masterpiece. Miss Darch reappeared as Ponsette and she and her companions, Emma Noe and Mina Hager, made much of the tricky little tricks which Massenet introduced to the opening and fourth acts. Mr. Marinuzzi conducted the opera and brought out in the most persuasive fashion the elegance and polish of the score. "The Barber of Seville" was offered at the matinee on Saturday, December 13, and in this Mme. Galli-Curci brought about her first triumph of the season. Nothing more finished than her singing of Rossini's florid music could have been desired. In the Lesson scene she sang one of the innumerable adaptations of "The Carnival of Venice" and, of course, "Home Sweet Home." Carlo Galeffi was a busy and effective Figaro and Edouard Coteuill, in the part of the music master, made a successful debut. Trevisan was the exponent of Don Bartholo and an admirable one. The indefatigable Mr. Schipa was elected to the task of making something worth while of the Count and it may be said that he succeeded. At the evening performance "La Bohème" was sung for the third and last time of the season.

The concert comprised a recital by Mme. Sophie Braslau at Orchestra Hall on December 7; a piano recital by Mervin Howe the following afternoon; Burton Thatcher's vocal recital at Ziegfeld Theater on December 11; the Mendelssohn Club's concert at Orchestra Hall on December 12, and the children's concert in the afternoon of that date by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. Miss Braslau, who sang in many tongues, presented works by Handel, Mozart, Beethoven, Rachmaninoff, Moussorgsky, Silberta, Bossi, Foudrain, and others. Burton Thatcher made an impression more than ordinarily good with his interpretation of works by Italian, French, and American composers. His principal offering was Mr. Weddig's song-cycle "The Buccaneer," a pleasant and melodious composition. Frieda Hempel returned to Chicago to give a recital at Cohan's Grand Opera House on December 14. Her exercises included two pieces by Handel, an aria by Mozart, some Schubert, discreetly sung in English, and some French ditties. In "Sweet Bird That Shuns the Noise of Polly," from Handel's "Il Penseroso," Miss Hempel made it clear that she still negotiates the difficulties of bravura with enthusiasm and skill. Like the agile ladies of song of an earlier age, she took pleasure in demonstrating that even a flutist—on this occasion it was August Rodeman—could not best her at her own game.

Another vocalist—Mme. Gilderoy Scott—occupied the attention of a Sunday concert crowd. Mme. Scott, who was joined by Miss Mary Mukle, an English violinist, presented a highly enjoyable program with richness of voice and musical feeling that not always are in evidence when song recitals are delivered in our halls. She interpreted Tschalkowsky's "None but the Weary Heart" with beautiful emotion, and was not less convincing in two of the songs from Elgar's "Sea Pictures," in Borowski's "When I am Dead, My Dearest," and in Kramer's "Joy." Miss Mukle played with appealing tone and certainty of execution solos for the violinello by Tschalkowsky, Popper, and by herself.

ART

New York's Winter Academy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—That hardy annual, the Winter Academy, is in full bloom, with its average quota of about 800 paintings and 85 sculptures. Two or three dozen of its members were lopped off, or at least semi-detached, by the new secessionist society, but there is no apparent effect of declamation, because (if one may be permitted a specially applicable Hibernianism) the Academy is usually full of absentees, anyway! And this is not altogether a bad thing, inasmuch as it tends to keep the exhibition at a normal academic level, when a few big men who find their latest work too small to send and a few other little men who think themselves too full-grown or progressive to keep in the line, go off elsewhere in little groups by themselves. Besides, it gives "outside" talent a chance. Stars, sensations and controversy-raisers do not figure in the present well-ordered display. To compensate, its general average is high, and a real advance of American painting after the war's period of repression is fairly if conservatively registered.

"Northern Lights, Maine Coast, August 11, 1919," by Howard Russell Butler, appropriately occupies a place of honor, being one of those spectacular canvases in which this artist specializes as an accredited meteorological painter. His celestial fireworks are solidly pigmented, so the thing holds up its place in the line—which is more than can be said for Emil Carlsen's "Surf at Skagone," winner of the Carnegie prize for "the most meritorious painting in the exhibition," portraits excepted. This is a fine, subtle, vaporous picture of surf, but without any sea power behind it. It may have Twachtman-like qualities which appealed to an artist jury, but it also suggests whipped cream.

The prize portrait is Walter MacEwen's standing figure of "The Painter," a conscientious if uninspired self-portrait. This is an off-season for portraits, though Luis Nowak's "Ferruccio Vitale," Sidney E. Dickinson's "Paul Arndt," C. W. Hawthorne's "Portrait Group," and Goldthwaite's "Mlle. de K." Giuseppe Trotta's "Emma," Leon Kroll's "Marian," and Violet Oakley's "Portrait of the Artist," are among the works of distinction in this class which fairly compete in attractiveness with the numerous and more showy figure pieces, such as Child Hassam's warm and radiant "New York Winter Window," or Charles C. Curran's breezy Altman first-prize picture of a girl standing on "The Top of the World," or Jack Pollinsbee's charming "Sleeping Baby," or Harry

WATROUS' small but alluring "Romancita, Spanish Dancer."

Most of the fashionable Indian tribes are represented—notably Walter Ufer's New Mexican Navajos, Couse's Hawaiian-like "Sun Worshipers," Blumenschein's "Indian Battle," crowded as a football scrimmage, Victor Higgins' "Apaches," and Gilbert Gaul's regulation decorative Sioux.

Among the landscape subjects, there is perhaps nothing more vigorous and exhilarating than Gifford Beal's Altman prize "Palmey Days," a Hudson River steamboat-landing scene of our grandparents' prime. Many poetic or otherwise temperamental outdoor and weather pictures invite lingering regards, though as a rule they fail to carry in a wordy description. Seasonability may account for the rather extraordinary number of snow pictures. It is worth one visit just to compare the sunlight effect which Walter L. Palmer gets, with that which certain other winter-wise artists do not. Hayley Lever's "High Bridge," however, is one of the successes in this line, and Ernest Lawson's "Ice Bound Falls" is another.

DR. BUTLER MAY BE A "FAVORITE SON"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Although his possible candidacy has been discussed for some time, the first public indication that Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, may be regarded as a candidate for the presidential nomination, is seen in the fact that Judge John R. Davies, of the Municipal District Court, has opened headquarters at the Hotel Commodore. The assumption is that he favors Mr. Butler for the support of the New York delegation to the Republican National Convention as its "favorite son."

Frank O. Lowden, Governor of Illinois, also considered to be a presidential possibility, who addressed the New England Society on Monday night, left yesterday for Springfield, Illinois, after conferring with many personal and political friends. He will speak here again on January 12.

BIG INCREASE IN EGGS IN STORAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—There are about twice as many eggs in cold storage in the United States as a year ago at this time, according to the monthly report of the bureau of markets of the Department of Agriculture, of date of December 1. There is 13 per cent more creamery butter, 143 per cent more American cheese, and a large increase in nearly all other cheese. Poultry, however, shows a decrease of 23 per cent.

Stocks of eggs reported show 3,350,876 cases on hand December 1, 1919, against 2,070,529 cases on the same date a year ago; frozen eggs, 22,768,166 pounds against 11,832,454 pounds a year ago, the increase in case eggs being 61.8 per cent and in frozen eggs 92.4 per cent.

CHANGES TO BE ASKED IN NEW YORK LAWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—At least three important changes in the state election laws will be asked by the Honest Ballot Association at the next session of the Legislature. These are: provision for the registration of all voters 150 or 175 days before election, those who may move during this time to give notice of change of address by October 1; reduction of Commissioners of Elections in New York City from four to two, and elimination of the ruling that a polling place must be situated in the election district which it is to serve.

TREASURY CERTIFICATES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Subscriptions to the issue of treasury certificates of indebtedness, dated December 15, 1919, and maturing June 15, 1920, aggregated \$728,130,000, it is announced by Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury. Of this amount, \$257,455,500 represented certificates paid for in treasury certificates of previous issues.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

ARE CLOSE UPON
THE SEMI-FINALS

Players in Junior Singles Tournament Bring Matches to Quick Decision—Doubles Started

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The second day of the indoor junior and boys' lawn tennis championship brought the junior singles to the round just before the semi-finals. Travers Le Gros, who had been detained by examinations, made his appearance and won his first two matches without trouble. He will next meet F. T. Anderson, who won his earlier matches by default.

All the other favorites progressed easily. Abraham Bassford 3d made a good start against Vincent Richards, winning his service until the score was 4 all. Richards then ran out the set and carried off the next set without losing a game.

Meantime a new surprise occurred in the boys' tournament. C. M. Wood Jr., a 14-year-old student at DeWitt Clinton School, progressed as far as the finals with ease, and in the doubles showed skill which promises well for the future. His service is accurate and almost unplayable, and he has a strong volley stroke.

In the afternoon the doubles were commenced and a number of matches played. Sixteen couples entered. The boys' finals and the junior and doubles semi-finals will be played Friday, and the finals Saturday. The summary:

NATIONAL INDOOR JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

Travers Le Gros defeated M. H. Ruger, 6-3, 6-0.

F. T. Anderson defeated A. J. Senior by default.

F. T. Green defeated A. H. Chapin Jr. by default.

Second Round

F. T. Osgood defeated David Caywood Jr., 6-2, 7-5.

Kenneth Stoddard defeated C. C. Hubbard Jr., 6-4, 6-4.

Vincent Richards defeated Abraham Bassford 3d, 6-4, 6-0.

Travers Le Gros defeated P. D. Hicks, 6-3, 6-4.

F. T. Anderson defeated R. F. Green by default.

Jerome Lange defeated L. B. Bailey Jr., 6-2, 6-0.

William Aydelotte defeated Henry Levine, 6-0, 6-0.

NATIONAL INDOOR BOYS' CHAMPIONSHIP—Semi-Final Round

Valentine Greene defeated W. E. Houghton, 6-2, 4-6, 6-2.

C. M. Wood Jr. defeated Louis Rouillon Jr., 6-3, 6-1.

NATIONAL INDOOR JUNIOR DOUBLES—First Round

A. L. Hopkins Jr. and Benjamin Butterworth defeated Park Cummings and J. B. Darby, 6-2, 6-3.

Abraham Bassford 3d and Travers Le Gros defeated C. C. Hubbard Jr. and partner, by default.

L. B. Bailey Jr. and F. T. Osgood defeated J. T. Tucker and William Aydelotte, 6-3, 6-2.

S. K. Bradley and Paul Hicks defeated John Steitz Jr. and E. C. Duryee, 6-3, 7-5.

C. M. Wood Jr. and Morton Bernstein defeated W. R. Hicks and Valentine Greene, 6-1, 6-2.

TECH HAS MANY
GOOD SWIMMERS

Team at Institute Includes Several Who Won Places in Open and Intercollegiate Contests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—With the majority of its members letter or numeral men, the swimming team at Massachusetts Institute of Technology is especially well fortified at the start of the present season. Capt. C. D. Greene '21, who was captain of his freshman eleven as well as of the second team last year, has had varsity experience elsewhere, being formerly enrolled at Leland Stanford Junior University and a team mate of Norman Ross at that institution. In the intercollegiate championship last winter Captain Greene was fourth in the 220-yard sprint.

Other Tech swimmers who have won places in championship events are Sidney Biddell '22, runner-up in the 220-yard swim at the American expeditionary force meet in France last summer, and R. H. Skinner '21, New England indoor champion and outdoor runner-up in the fancy dive. Biddell accomplished his overseas victory by making use of the difficult back stroke; Skinner, a member of the varsity in his sophomore year, was also prominent in the freshman ranks.

A relay team, to consist of Biddell, H. S. Colton '21, a 50-yard man, and W. H. Young '21, is showing form in the preparatory races. Otis Trowbridge '21, a relay swimmer in his freshman year, has been assigned to individual performances, while the other sprint men are Robert Barker '21 and J. M. Rudderham '22.

The divers for the Cardinal and Gray include, besides Skinner, F. T. Ferdinand '21 and W. B. Purinton '22, both on last year's varsity. Of the plungers H. L. Dietz '22 has shown the more satisfactory form to date, his 65-foot performance in the preliminaries exceeding by about two yards that of his team mate, J. S. Stalbird '22.

AMERICAN COACHES
IN DEMAND ABROAD

NEW YORK, New York—European nations are clamoring for American experts to coach both civilians and soldiers in American methods of play and all forms of athletic contests. Already the American Y. M. C. A., through E. S. Brown, former director-general of the inter-allied games at Paris and now head of all Y. M. C. A. foreign athletic work, has sent Platt Adams to Italy, A. E. Marriott to Greece and J. J. Pipal to Tzcho-

Slovakia, and in a few days C. M. Boscley of Tulsa, Oklahoma, will leave to join Pipal in Tzcho-Slovakia.

The wonderful work accomplished by "Y" athletic directors with the American Army and with the American sports teams that won the honor in the inter-allied games, has made a wonderful impression on the European athletic officials, and a number of other countries besides the ones listed now are seeking American coaches. Competent men are being sought by the "Y" to take up this coaching work and as soon as the right men are found, they will be dispatched to the various countries.

The appointment of Boscley has just been announced by Director Brown, and the coach will leave early in January for Prague. Boscley is a trained physical director and is well known in "Y" and amateur athletic circles in Oklahoma. He will carry on a program of American physical work and mass games both with the Tzcho Army and the civilian population, and will assist Pipal in the coaching, training and organization of the athletic team which that country will send to the Olympic games at Antwerp next year. Boscley is doubly fitted for this purpose, because he is of Tzcho descent and speaks the language fluently.

VANDERBILT HAS
FORMER COACH

Strong Basketball Five Is Expected to Be Developed at That University This Winter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NASHVILLE, Tennessee—Athletic enthusiasts at Vanderbilt University immediately turned their attention to basketball when the football season for 1919 ended and an early start was made toward putting the varsity five into shape for winning championship honors in college basketball in the South this winter. Prospects are bright, owing to the fact that there is an abundance of material from which Coach Guy Denton can pick a winning team. Interest in the indoor sport is keen, too, as was exhibited by the large number of candidates who announced their intentions of trying to "make" the quintet this season.

Coach Denton is back with the Vanderbilt basketball squad again after an absence of two years with the Young Men's Christian Association, and students at the university have confidence that their Alma Mater will, as a consequence, shine brilliantly in the field of basketball during the 1919-20 season. T. B. Zerfoss '22 has been chosen captain of the team for the year, and has gone into the work with a zeal which shows his determination to carry his men to victory. Zerfoss has played on the Vanderbilt five for three years and is regarded as one of the South's most prominent forwards.

Among the good men from last year's five who are back in college for another year are A. T. Adams '21, G. S. Morrow '21, R. P. Norton '22, Harvey Hendrick '22, Richard Gleason '22, Bland Roberts '20, and M. B. Luten '22. F. C. Bailey '21, although not a varsity man last year, is considered one of the best guards in college.

OKLAHOMA HAS
SIX LETTER MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NORMAN, Oklahoma—Twenty candidates are working out here for the basketball team of the University of Oklahoma, the first athletic representatives of the university since its admission to the Missouri Valley Conference.

Six of the candidates are letter men and six others were promising members of last year's freshman five. The veterans include Capt. D. A. Boyle '21, center and forward; R. M. Bass '21, W. V. Cox '21, forwards; H. V. McDermott '20, Albert Briscoe '21, and L. E. Waite '20, guards.

Candidates from the class of '22 are P. E. White, G. M. Tyler, forwards; Gordon Bristow, Gilbert Whisenand, W. N. Stahl, guards; and C. E. Waite, center.

Boyle, Bass, McDermott, Briscoe, White, Tyler, and Bristow, were members of the football squad and are already in good condition. Jones Johnson '20, another football man, also is a candidate for the team.

Sooner five have been supreme within the State for several years. This will be the first year of competition with Missouri Valley court teams. The Conference permits 18 games, of which 10 will be played with Conference members and eight with state teams.

The Conference games follow: January 23-24—Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan; February 11-12—University of Missouri at Columbia; 13-14—Washington University at St. Louis; 20-21—Kansas State Agricultural College at Norman.

March 5-6—University of Kansas at Lawrence.

CHICAGO NINE MAY
MAKE TRIP TO JAPAN

CHICAGO, Illinois—Invasion of Japan by the University of Chicago baseball team was discussed on the campus yesterday as one of next summer's probabilities. The players will leave in June, playing along the route of the Pacific coast, spend the autumn in the Orient, and return to the college about December 25, according to plans. The Chicago team made the trip twice before. The 1910 journey through Japan, China, the Philippines, and Hawaii was repeated in 1915.

It was understood that the trip depended upon a financially successful football season. Revenue from the gridiron game set a record at Chicago this fall.

FINE MATERIAL
AT CALIFORNIA

Coach W. J. Hollander Expects Squad Will Number Nearly 50 When First Game Comes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BERKELEY, California—The basketball squad of the University of California will begin practice in earnest immediately after the holiday vacation. Coach W. J. Hollander states that he expects to see at least 48 men aspiring for positions on Berkeley's team when he calls the first practice game on January 12. Among those who will be available for the coming season's squad are several of last year's foremost players, and the new material promises well.

H. O. Anderson '20 has been elected captain of the team. His work last season won for him high honors, and he will undoubtedly be selected for center for the coming year. Marshall Hjelte '22, also a star, will report for practice and his place on the team is as good as assured. Russell Green '20, last year's captain, will be out for guard again. For forwards, Coach Hollander names the following men as excellent prospects: T. A. Wood '20, John Symes '21, H. W. Sandner '21, and W. H. Horstman '21, each of whom has acquitted himself creditably when representing the Blue and Gold in basketball contests. L. C. McDonald '22, a former Oakland High School man, and a fast player, will also try for forward, as well as H. K. Beresford '20. Material for guards shows up strong in such men as O. C. Major '21, C. E. Wetter '21, Arthur Eggleston '22, and S. L. Brophy '23.

California has a well-filled program of games scheduled for the coming season. There will be at least four matches played with teams not included in the Conference before the first match with Washington State College, which is to take place at Berkeley February 2, and a return game the next day. The next contest is with Stanford February 7, to be played at Palo Alto. Then the second game with Stanford takes place at Berkeley February 14. The game with the University of Oregon is the next one on the list when the team from Oregon comes to Berkeley February 18, with a return match played on the following day at the same place. On February 24 and 25, the Blue and Gold squad will meet the team from Washington State College at Pullman, Washington. While the California men are in Washington they will also meet the University of Washington team at Seattle when two games will be played, one on February 27, and the second on the 28th. The final match with Stanford at Palo Alto will be played March 3.

Coach Hollander and Captain Anderson are very optimistic over the basketball prospects. The nucleus for the 1920 team comprises the best players of the season of 1919, and the new material comes from the freshman squad and many of the freshman players received their basketball training in the preparatory schools. Hence the Blue and Gold team could almost be classed as veterans in this sport.

NINE REGULARS
FOR WISCONSIN

Prospects of Turning Out Strong Eleven to Represent Badgers Next Fall Exceedingly Bright

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MADISON, Wisconsin—Nine regulars on the University of Wisconsin team, which placed fourth in the "Big Ten" Conference, and 15 varsity players, 14 of them "W" winners during the past season, are expected to return next fall for football, and J. R. Richards will coach his third year.

A reserve of 14 freshmen, "the best men we have had in years," said T. E. Jones, director of athletics and freshman coach, will be on hand to bolster up any weakness that may appear in the squad of veterans.

While this surface view paints as bright a picture as any team could ask for after a successful season in which it can claim the honor of a victory over the champions of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association, deeper searching shows that in the loss of two men it has suffered to an extent far greater than numbers can show. E. D. Meyers '20, end, and C. H. Carpenter '20, captain and center, cannot be replaced by men of their caliber. With the loss of Meyers the team is without the genius who caused much of its success. At center, Carpenter was another football strategist whose knowledge and playing ability, gained through three years of conference football, made him an outstanding figure on the team.

In every other department of the team Coach Richards will have men in abundance, and men of ability and experience. The backfield stands out especially strong.

A. C. Davey '21 and W. A. Barr '21 at quarterback have both led the team well during the past season, and for each of them next year will be his third year of conference football. Stevens Gould '21 will play his third season at halfback, while G. M. Sundt '22 and F. G. Smith '22 will open their second year. At fullback G. R. Jacob '21 ends his career.

The line was vulnerable in spots throughout the past season. Most of the gaining against Wisconsin was through guard and tackle, seldom through center, and never around the ends. So it is to the guards and tackles, and also to the ends and center, since Meyers and Carpenter will

not again be present, that Coach Richards must direct his attention.

On one end stands F. L. Weston '21, newly elected captain, a regular in 1917, and this year, with Meyers, probably the strongest end in the Conference. For the other position it will be necessary to enter freshman ranks.

At guard are G. C. Bunge '21 and R. V. Scott '21, who have played consistently during the past year. Their experience will bolster up the forward wall considerably. The line has had its third season of playing, but the line in 1917. Varsity tackles who expect to return are: James Brader '22, who plays his second season; H. B. Stark '21, and G. D. Shorney '22. O. R. McMurray '21 will probably fill the center position after a year with the varsity squad.

Coach Jones, in naming his freshmen who will be available next year, said that he was giving only men of varsity caliber, able in most cases to give regulars of the year competition for their places. The 14 players named are: Center, R. H. Brumm; guard, Raymond Irons, H. S. Oyen; tackle, D. F. Murry, C. A. Post; end, S. H. Polaski, L. C. Knoll; quarterback, Harold Steele, R. G. Gill; halfback, F. R. Williams, H. H. Holmes; fullback, D. G. Noble, L. P. Klug, W. H. Edleman. Polaski is expected to step into the place left vacant by the loss of Meyers. He has shown himself to be one of the stars of the freshman team.

E. J. ROUSH LEADS
LEAGUE BATTERS

Cincinnati Red's Center Fielder Wins Individual Honors in the National Circuit Second Time

BOSTON, Massachusetts—For the second time E. J. Roush, center fielder for the Cincinnati Baseball Club, is the champion batsman of the National League. It was in 1917 that Roush first won this honor. According to this year's averages there are four players who batted for a higher average than the acknowledged leader, but these four did not play regularly. Of the other regulars, Rogers Hornsby of the St. Louis Cardinals was second with .318 for 138 games, Roush's average being .321 for 133 games.

Team championship batting honors were won by New York, which had an average of .269 for 140 games. The Cincinnati Reds, who won the world championship, are tied for second place with Brooklyn, each team having an average of .263. The team averages and individual averages for players with .250 or better follow:

Club	G	AB	R	H	PC
New York	140	4664	605	1254	.269
Cincinnati	140	4577	577	1204	.263
Brooklyn	141	4444	525	1272	.263
Chicago	140	4388	512	1192	.263
St. Louis	138	4388	463	1175	.256
Boston	140	4746	465	1201	.253
Philadelphia	138	4746	510	1191	.251
Pittsburgh	139	4388	471	1132	.249

INDIVIDUAL BATTING

Player	G	AB	R	H	PC
Roush, E. J.	133	418	7	137	.321
Hornsby, R.	138	418	7	137	.318
Gravath, P.	81	214	34	73	.341
Thorpe, N. Y.	139	418	16	137	.327
Roush, E. J.	133	418	7	137	.321
Allen, C.	135	418	7	137	.321
Hornsby, R.	138	418	7	137	.318
Barber, C.	76	236	26	73	.312
Young, N. Y.	139	418	7	137	.312
Gravath, P.	81	214	34	73	.341
Stock, S. L.	135	418	7	137	.312
Myers, B.	133	418	7	137	.312
Carey, P.	66	244	41	75	.307
Meusel, P.	135	418	7	137	.307
Burns, N. Y.	139	418	7	137	.307
Statz, N. Y.	21	69	7	18	.300
Konetchy, B.	132	418	7	137	.300
Wheat, B.	137	418	7	137	.300
Roush, E. J.	133	418	7	137	.321
Luders, P.	138	418	7	137	.300
Whitted, P.	113	420	47	123	.293
Stengel, P.	89	321	38	94	.293
Holke, B.	137	418	7	137	.292
Kelly, N. Y.	132	418	7	137	.292
Deal, C.	116	405	37	117	.289
Doyle, N. Y.	113	381	61	110	.289
Cooper, P.	101	9	29	28	.287
McCarthy, N. Y.	111	311	41	106	.286
Killefer, C.	103	315	52	99	.286
Kilduff, C.	161	418	14	46	.286
Shotton, S. L.	85	270	35	77	.285
Chase, N. Y.	110	408	38	116	.284
Agert, B.	60	218	7	60	.283
Hoge, C.	55	60	5	17	.283
Griffith, B.	125	484	65	136	.281
Johnston, B.	117	405	56	114	.281
McCarthy, N. Y.	111	311	41	106	.286
Maranville, P.	131	480	44	128	.267
Eller, C.	93	10	26	280	.267
Heathcote, S. L.	114	401	53	112	.279
Gowdy, B.	79	219	18	61	.279
Olson, B.	140	408	73	164	.278
Hughes, C.	140	408	73	164	.278
Williams, P.	109	435	54	121	.278
Kauff, N. Y.	135	491	73	126	.277
Pletcher, N. Y.	127	488	54	135	.277
Wright, C.	140	408	73	164	.276
Bigbee, P.	125	478	61	137	.276
Smith, C.	28	40	9	11	.275
Barbare, P.	85	293	34	80	.275
Wingo, C.	76	245	30	67	.273
Nichols, P.	124	418	52	121	.270
Pancoroff, P.	235	45	91	273	.271
Sherdell, S. L.	40	48	1	13	.271
Fisher, C.	26	59	11	16	.271
Kopf, C.	135	503	51	136	.270
Maranville, P.	131	480	44	128	.267
Hollocher, C.	115	430	51	116	.270
Le Bourveau, P.	17	63	4	17	.270
Carter, C.	29	26	2	7	.269
Merkle, C.	133	498	52	133	.267
Maranville, P.	131	480	44	128	.267
Barnes, N. Y.	46	129	14	32	.267
Carroll, B.	15	49	10	13	.265
Rath, C.	138	537	77	142	.264
Clemens, S. L.	83	273	39	70	.255
Schultz, S. L.	88	229	21	58	.253
Schmidt, P.	85	267	23	67	.251
Boek, P.	140	517	60	129	.250
Cuelo, C.	29	88	10	22	.250
Smith, N. Y.	21	36	5	9	.250

HOEFER LEADS SOUTH DAKOTA

VERMILLION, South Dakota—J. S. Hoefer '22, who played at both guard and end in the past season, has been elected captain of the 1920 eleven at University of South Dakota.

HEADS CORNELL RUNNERS

ITHACA, New York—The cross-country team at Cornell University has selected J. L. Dickinson '21 as its captain for the season of 1920.

STEAM YACHTS
LESS POPULAR

Motor-Driven Boats Are Coming Into Popularity Among the Yachtsmen of Allied Countries

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—During the great war all the larger steam yachts in the allied countries were commandeered by their respective navy departments and many of them were lost in action, others were rendered useless to their former owners by the wear and tear of war service, and shortly after the armistice it was soon realized that what used to be called "steam yachting" was destined to undergo a radical change in character. And that assumption is more than amply confirmed by the orders for new power craft of moderate and large tonnage which are now in course of execution and by the conversion of vessels which, once driven by steam, are now motor-driven yachts. It is the same all over Europe. The old order has changed very much indeed and the new conditions require craft very different from those which were popular in the days which, if not remote in point of time, are very far away in apparent distance. Notwithstanding all that has been said and written, it will be a long time before the large steam yacht is entirely ousted.

The huge gaps in the list of European pre-war steam yachts are being filled by the orders placed for yachts driven by internal combustion engines, and small steam yachts released from service are being converted into power cruisers. Marine motors are highly reliable things nowadays; there is an infinite choice of types and powers from which any owner may select that which is most exactly suited to his requirements. The fuel, being liquid, is easily stored and in

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

BOSTON SHOE AND LEATHER OUTLOOK

Demand for Cheaper Footwear Is Not as Great as Was Expected — Change to Cloth Tops Marks an Effort to Economize

Especially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The flurry occasioned by a few reported large sales of upper leather at reduced prices last week, failed to affect the activity of shoe buyers now in the Boston market to any noticeable degree.

Wholesalers report that the demand has not relaxed nor the call for cheaper footwear developed to the extent expected. There is, however, a tendency to force cloth topping in the medium fine line of ladies' boots as an economical feature and, though that combination has never met with much success heretofore, the feeling is that consumers are prepared for such a change, as the style will be fully maintained and the selling price reduced.

Radical Change in Style

The French, or stage last, so-called, may be seen in the finer grade of ladies' boots, and low-cut, its round toe, short vamp, and low heel, mark it as the most radical change ever forced upon the market; and though manufacturers feel obligated to place it in their sample lines, its success as a trading proposition for this season is doubtful.

There is now a movement under way to obtain a greater output. Conferences between the heads of the labor union and a manufacturers' committee are now going on to try to effect an increase in production.

Prices of footwear are holding strong to last quotations, though there are no advances reported. The prospects now point to a steady market, but not a weak one, as the supply is likely to be short of the demand for six months at least.

Packer Hide Market

It is generally thought that much of the free-of-grub hides lately on the market have been taken by the tanning packers for their own rats, which is a likely conclusion, although their withdrawal might be attributed to business shrewdness.

As the tanners are strongly impressed with the idea that the market will ease up still further, conservative action will prevail unless they are otherwise convinced.

Perhaps nothing better should be expected this month, especially as everybody thinks high prices have had their day and must soon gravitate to a level approaching normal conditions.

Leather Market

Although the reported big purchase of upper leather was confirmed, it did not sufficiently interest other buyers to change from their conservative course, but they are ready listeners to anything that has the semblance of a bargain where quality is maintained.

Tanners are holding prices on all grades with much firmness, as it is common knowledge that the shoe factories will start on the spring run within two weeks, consequently the dull season will then be over and business earnestly pursued, which condition will make leather buyers more aggressive.

Sole leather prices held firmly throughout the quiet spell, dropping but little when facing fair sized contracts. Hemlock No. 1 sold down to 56 cents, and Union back tannery run to 55 cents. Oak bends are firm at \$1.15, and top grade of backs 95 cents.

Choice selections of colored calf continue strong at \$1.50, with blacks a little less. The calfskin market as a whole must be worked, to find its real status, for there are many grades and nothing but actual contact with it will reveal what it contains for the average buyer.

Side Upper Market

In the side upper market top grades last week were strong at \$1 to \$1.10, according to tannage, but all the way through the different qualities could be found prices which have not been quoted for some time. Few took advantage of the drop, and now that the new year is near at hand the prospects of getting in at the bottom are disappearing.

The glazed kid market is remarkable for its firmness, especially in high grades. Quotations still trend upward, and choice stock in colors or black is oversold. Consequently, it is not strange to learn that \$1.60 and even more has been obtained for early shipment.

The entire range of qualities find ready sale. Therefore, the hope of cheaper stock is at present deferred. The lower the grade the better the opportunity to obtain quick deliveries. It is evident that prices for glazed kid will hold high and strong throughout the coming spring season.

AMERICAN FOREIGN TRADE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Exports and imports for November and the 11 months compare (000 omitted):

	1919	1918
Imports	\$429,211	\$251,008
Exports	740,921	522,236
Excess exp	311,710	271,228
11 months		
Imports	2,528,122	2,526,326
Exports	2,742,045	2,582,201
Excess exp	2,113,912	2,762,875

HIGHER CALL RATES

BOSTON, Massachusetts—There has been a general marking up of call money rates in Boston to 8 per cent in cases where the rate had previously been quoted 1 per cent or 2 per cent lower.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Can	53 1/2	53 3/4	52 3/4	52 3/4
Am Car & Fy	138 1/2	138 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
Am Int Corp	110 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	111
Am Loco	96 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Am Smelters	67 1/2	67 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Am Lined	67 1/2	67 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Am T & T	97 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Am Woolen	125 1/2	125 1/2	125	125
Anaconda	57 1/2	58 1/2	56 1/2	58 1/2
Atchafalpa	83 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
ATI G & W I	171 1/2	171 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2
Bald Loco	108 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
B & O	32 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32
Beth Steel B	93 1/2	94	92 1/2	93 1/2
Can Pac	131 1/2	131 1/2	130 1/2	131 1/2
Cent Leather	96 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Chandler	121 1/2	121 1/2	121	121
C M & St P	38 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
China	35 1/2	35 1/2	35	35
Corn Prods	84 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Cruicible	212 1/2	212 1/2	210	210
Cuba Cane	49 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Cuba Cane pfd	83 1/2	84	83 1/2	84
End-Johnson	135 1/2	135 1/2	135	135
Gen Rubber	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Gen Motors	328 1/2	328 1/2	327 1/2	327 1/2
Goodrich	80 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Inspiration	52 1/2	53 1/2	52	52 1/2
Int Paper	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
Int Steel	111 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Marine	48 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Marine pfd	107 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Max Motor	33 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Max Pet	216 1/2	217 1/2	215 1/2	216 1/2
Midvale	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Mo Pacific	26 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
N Y Central	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
N Y N H & H	27 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
No Pac	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Penn	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Pan-Am Pet	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Piercer-Arrow	75 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Read	70 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Rock Island	124 1/2	124 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Roy Dyt of N Y	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Rem Type	86 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Sinclair	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Studebaker	103 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2
Texas Co	225 1/2	225 1/2	224 1/2	224 1/2
Tex & Pacific	42 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Trans Oil	38 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
U S Rubber	122 1/2	122 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
U S Smelting	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
U S Steel	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Utah Copper	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Westinghouse	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Wills-Owens	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Total sales	765,000 shares.			

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2	99 08	99 08	99 00	99 06
Lib 4 1/2	92 80	92 80	92 80	92 80
Lib 5 1/2	91 36	91 48	91 16	91 20
Lib 6 1/2	93 24	93 24	93 18	93 18
Lib 7 1/2	91 40	91 44	91 12	91 18
Lib 8 1/2	93 50	93 50	93 30	93 38
Lib 9 1/2	91 50	91 50	91 24	91 28
Lib 10 1/2	98 90	98 90	98 84	98 84
Lib 11 1/2	98 90	98 90	98 84	98 84

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French 5 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
City of Paris 6 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Un King 5 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Un King 5 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Un King 5 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Un King 5 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Un King 5 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Un King 5 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices	Adv	Dec
Am Tel	97 1/2	97 1/2
A A Chl com	91 1/2	91 1/2
Am Wool com	125 1/2	125 1/2
Am Zinc	165 1/2	165 1/2
Am Zinc pfd	84 1/2	84 1/2
Arizona Com	15 1/2	15 1/2
Booth Fish	125 1/2	125 1/2
Boston Elev	67 1/2	67 1/2
Boston & Me	36 1/2	36 1/2
Boston & Sup	25 1/2	25 1/2
Cal & Ariz	62 1/2	62 1/2
Cal & Hecla	38 1/2	38 1/2
Copper Range	44 1/2	44 1/2
Davis-Daly	42 1/2	42 1/2
East Butte	11 1/2	11 1/2
East Mass	20 1/2	20 1/2
Fairbanks	81 1/2	81 1/2
Granby	48 1/2	48 1/2
Gorton-Pew	29 1/2	29 1/2
Gray & Davis	47 1/2	47 1/2
Greene-Can	43 1/2	43 1/2
I Creek com	46 1/2	46 1/2
Isle Royale	42 1/2	42 1/2
Lake Copper	35 1/2	35 1/2
Mas G	72 1/2	72 1/2
May-Old Colony	95 1/2	95 1/2
Miami	23 1/2	23 1/2
Mohawk	62 1/2	62 1/2
Mullins	49 1/2	49 1/2
N X N H & H	26 1/2	26 1/2
North Butte	16 1/2	16 1/2
Old Dominion	35 1/2	35 1/2
Oscoda	47 1/2	47 1/2
Pack & Bing	46 1/2	46 1/2
Pond Creek	26 1/2	26 1/2
Root & Van Der	53 1/2	53 1/2
Stewart	47 1/2	47 1/2
Swift & Co	133 1/2	133 1/2
Text Co (new)	48 1/2	48 1/2
United Shoe	48 1/2	48 1/2
U S Smelting	75 1/2	75 1/2

*New York quotation.

NEW YORK CURB

Stocks	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos	7 1/2	7 1/2
Amer Safety Razor	17 1/2	17 1/2
Corden & Co	8 1/2	8 1/2
General Asphalt	109 1/2	109 1/2
Gilfield Oil	47 1/2	47 1/2
Goldfield Cons	11 1/2	11 1/2
Hecla Mining	3 1/2	3 1/2
Ind Packing	20 1/2	20 1/2
Loew	26 1/2	26 1/2
Montgomery Ward	40 1/2	40 1/2
Phillips Pet	79 1/2	79 1/2
Retail Candy	17 1/2	17 1/2
Lyann Pet	45 1/2	45 1/2
Salt Creek	4 1/2	4 1/2
Silver King	8 1/2	8 1/2
Shims Petrol	64 1/2	64 1/2
Submarine Boat	13 1/2	13 1/2
Text Co (new)	48 1/2	48 1/2
White Oil	43 1/2	43 1/2

SOUTHERN CANADA POWER

MONTREAL, Quebec—The annual report of the Southern Canada Power Company, Ltd., and the subsidiary companies for the year ended September 30, 1919, compares as follows:

	1919	1918
Gross	\$566,091	\$475,009
Op profit	256,311	199,998
Net profit	5,882	16,519
Sur of chgs	58,064	45,127

NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION

COLUMBUS, Ohio—The following statement of earnings has been issued by the Northern Ohio Traction & Light Company:

	1919	1918
Gross earnings	\$829,960	\$374,179
Net income	149,753	29,176
Balance after divs	122,532	12,803

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, New York—Commercial bar silver \$1.33 1/2, unchanged.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 1/4d. lower at 77 1/2d.

PROFITABLE YEAR FOR COTTON MILLS

Slight Increase in Dividends Paid Over Those of 1918 Is More Than Offset by Reduced Purchasing Power of Dollar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—The year 1919 has proved to be fully as profitable a period for the fine cotton goods mills of this city as was the previous year. In fact the dividend distribution for the year is slightly in excess of that for 1918, the total for all those New Bedford issues on which the dividend is publicly announced standing \$6,441,175 for 1919, compared with \$6,153,240 distributed by the same corporations during 1918. The difference of less than \$300,000 makes approximately one-half of 1 per cent difference in the average yearly rate, which was 13.584 per cent for 1919 as compared with slightly less than 13 per cent for the previous year.

If the reduced purchasing power of the dollar is considered, the stockholders of the mill corporations received a smaller return in value than they received the previous year, whereas the operatives of the mills received 15 per cent advance in wages last June and another 12 1/2 per cent advance on top of that, dating from December 1.

Third Quarter Most Satisfactory

The third quarter of the year proved to be the period during which the greatest distribution of profits was made, although the last quarter was an aggregate payment to the stockholders of \$2,191,000, or approximately 4.77 per cent on the outstanding capital, while the latter showed a total of \$1,901,575, or approximately 4.43 per cent. The first quarter, as expected, proved the leanest of the year. Following the signing of the armistice, the big slump in cotton goods prices, and the wave of cancellations which turned the paper profits of the mills into losses, every one was predicting an extended period of depression and in fact several of the mills in the city went on a short time schedule or shut down altogether. The surplus of the various corporations was being husbanded with great care in an effort to fortify the company against the unfavorable period that was believed to be just ahead, consequently the total payments to the stockholders reached only \$1,128,600, or approximately 2.42 per cent. During the second quarter, although market conditions began to improve rapidly, not a few of the plants found themselves with much of their machinery tied up for extended periods on contracts upon which the cost or the market outlook seemed very dark. Most directors, therefore, did not feel justified in dipping liberally into the reserves for dividend distributions, and the total received by the shareholders was \$1,140,000 or 2.49 per cent, very little more than they got during the first quarter.

Boom in Drill Shares

It was not until the third quarter that the large extra dividends began to be announced and these were sprinkled through the last half of the year in fairly liberal measure, and there took place the greatest boom in cotton mill shares that has been seen in more than a decade. With the exception of the case of the Sharp Manufacturing Company, the year has been unique in that the dividend distribution has been entirely in cash, there being not even a single payment in Liberty bonds made, although the previous year there were several of the corporations which distributed part of their holdings of Liberty bonds in the form of dividends.

Quisset Mill was easily the leader for the year, not only in the aggregate amount distributed, but also in the rate of its dividends. Each stockholder in this corporation received no less than \$68 in cash during the year for every share of common stock he owned. Not only were the regular dividends of \$2 a share per quarter maintained, but an extra of \$50 a share in cash was paid during the third quarter and another of \$10 a share during the final quarter of the year. The Pierce Manufacturing Company had the next highest rate, paying out \$41 a share during the year, or \$246,000 in the aggregate. Four corporations paid 20 per cent during the year—the Holmes, the Kilburn, the Neild, and the Whitman, their total payments being respectively \$120,000, \$300,000, \$160,000, and \$400,000. The Manomet and the Nashawena were tied for second place in the total amount of dividends paid, each having distributed 16 per cent, or \$480,000.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Anglo-American Oil	29 1/2	29 1/2
Eschbrough Mfg	245 1/2	245 1/2
Continental Oil	560 1/2	560 1/2
Galena Signal pref	106 1/2	106 1/2
Indiana Pipe	87 1/2	87 1/2
International Pet	62 1/2	62 1/2
New York Transit	173 1/2	173 1/2
Ohio Oil	37 1/2	37 1/2
Penn-Mex Fuel	65 1/2	65 1/2
Prairie O & G	67 1/2	67 1/2
Solar Refining	350 1/2	350 1/2
Southern Pipe	150 1/2	150 1/2
S W Penn Pipe	95 1/2	95 1/2
S O of Cal	204 1/2	204 1/2
S O of Kan	600 1/2	600 1/2
S O of Ky	450 1/2	450 1/2
S O of N J	720 1/2	720 1/2
S O of N Y	400 1/2	400 1/2
S O of Ohio	540 1/2	540 1/2
Vacuum Oil	450 1/2	450 1/2

FRENCH PREMIUM BONDS

CANADA'S ATTITUDE
ON HYDRO POWERSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—A large Hydro deputation waited upon the Premier, the Hon. E. Drury, and members of his Cabinet, a few days ago, their chief requests being, that Sir Adam Beck should be appointed to the chairmanship of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission for a term of at least six years, and that the municipalities throughout the Province should get representation on a board to be increased from three to five members.

Replying to the resolutions, which were backed up by strong speeches, the Premier said: "I am going to answer you, not with definiteness, but as clearly as I can at present as to the attitude of the government toward Hydro, and the requests you have put forward. I am an utter and outstanding believer in the public development of the water powers of the Province. I believe that policy cannot be assailed by any reasonable man. The water powers which are ours, and should be kept for the people, are most logically developed by the people and for the service of the people. On the future development and distribution of that power depends in a great measure the industrial and agricultural prosperity of the country. There is no doubt about that."

"My ideal of Hydro," he went on, "does not stop at towns and villages by any means. Being a farmer, I see the rural viewpoint. I want to see it developed until every farm can have it as easily as it now has the telephone." He also wanted to see the manufacturers supplied. He believed Hydro development was necessary for both the factories and the farms.

With regard to the chairmanship, he said: "I regard Sir Adam Beck as a great force to be used for the good of the Province and its development. As to appointing him permanently, I am not prepared to say that would be wise. Whatever we do we have to insure that the Province through the Legislature controls Hydro. Sir Adam and I have talked the matter over. We are in accord, and to some extent we shall be able to meet your wishes in this regard."

WORLD EXPOSITION
PLANNED AT HALIFAXSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia—Early in the new year active work will be begun on preliminary plans for the province-wide "Old Home Summer" celebration, and the international exposition at Halifax, which it is proposed to hold in 1924. A recent conference at Halifax, which was called to consider the question as to whether or not the celebration and exposition should be undertaken, was attended by representatives of all sections of the Province who unanimously endorsed the project. At the conference an executive committee was appointed, and it is this committee which is to handle preliminary organization work prior to the summoning of a second provincial conference next summer.

The project is the most ambitious ever undertaken in Eastern Canada. The exposition will be conducted, of course, upon the same lines as any other world's fair, but in connection with the "Old Home Summer" scheme it is proposed to have historical pageants at different parts of the Province, such as Louisbourg, Annapolis Royal, and old Fort Beauséjour. Efforts will be made to have Nova Scotians in other parts of Canada and in the United States return to the Province for the summer.

The originator of the scheme is Horatio C. Crowell, a Halifax newspaper man, who served overseas with the Canadian forces. In bringing his proposal before the public, Mr. Crowell has had the active support of the Halifax Board of Trade, and his plans have been endorsed by boards of trade and other public bodies in different parts of the Province.

STATISTICS GIVEN ON
LABOR IN QUEBECSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec—Interesting figures are given in the report of the Hon. M. A. Galipeault, Minister of Public Works and Labor, concerning the operation of the provincial employment bureau, of which there are five, situated respectively at Montreal, Quebec, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers, and Hull. The report of the superintendent-general to the fiscal year, 1919, shows that for the past year the number of unemployed who registered was 12,876; the number of vacant places notified by employers, 11,135; the number of persons referred to employers, 8,871; the number reported as placed, 5,688; and 231 establishments were visited by officials of the department to induce the employers to use the bureau. In the military side of the work, there were 1,819 soldiers without employment who registered; 4,875 soldiers referred to employers; and 3,759 soldiers who reported back that they had been given positions.

In the matter of trades disputes, the report of Felix Marois, registrar of councils of conciliation and arbitration, is referred to by the Minister, who quotes Mr. Marois to the effect that the most evident causes of the existing discomfort are "unexplainable neglect of the competent authorities to prosecute the profiteers and other public exploiters of public misery."

The Minister adds this comment to his subordinate's remarks: "It must however be admitted that strikes are not the best way for remedying evils, because a rise in wages is inevitably followed by higher cost of living. It infallibly brings on an increase in the value of merchandise and food, and in the end one finds one's self in the same position as before. People remain in want even when salaries have

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been doubled. It may also be added that, if ruinous luxury and unnecessary expense, which are prevalent almost everywhere, were done away with, comfort would return in proportion.

Therefore, not only are strikes powerless to remedy the straitened circumstances complained of, but they are even sometimes disastrous as regards both employers and employees, and the reaction often affects the industry by which the workman obtains a living. Increases of wages in many an industry entail its ruin, the crisis that will necessarily follow will affect both workmen and employers, and the former will probably suffer more than the latter."

EFFECTS OF TARIFF INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—According to many local business men, the high rate of exchange on Canadian money is by no means regarded as an un-mixed evil. Owing to the fact that merchants have been facing what practically amounts to an 11 per cent increase in the tariff, they are looking round to see if they cannot fulfill their requirements in Canada instead of going to New York and elsewhere. It is stated that several boot and shoe firms, and those dealing in clothes, hats, men's and women's, are endeavoring to obtain wherever possible Canadian-made goods.

ONTARIO MINISTERS REELECTED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Six members of the Farmer-Labor government, who submitted themselves for reelection consequent upon having accepted office, have been returned by acclamation. They are the Hon. H. C. Nixon, provincial secretary; the Hon. H. R. Grant, Minister of Education; the Hon. Peter Smith, provincial Treasurer; the Hon. Benja. Bowman, Minister of Lands and Forests; the Hon. F. C. Briggs, Minister of Public Works, and the Hon. Walter Rolfe, Minister of Labor and Health. This leaves but four members yet to be re-elected, the Premier himself, the Hon. W. E. Ramey, the Hon. Manning Doherty, and the Hon. Mr. Mills.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A LITERARY LETTER

New York, December 22, 1919.

THE progress of British authors through America, lecturing, smiling and shaking hands, continues. Commander Bellairs, M. P., for Malden, just before returning to England, was persuaded to give an impromptu talk to the open Table of the National Arts Club on the argument of his new book, "The Battle of Jutland." He thrilled his audience; for the first time an assemblage of Americans listened to the inner history of that battle—a victory, but, alas, not decisive. In "The Battle of Jutland" Commander Bellairs explains why. Copies of the book should have been in America ere this, but the publication has been postponed because the London publishers have been reading or misreading the Law of Libel. The publication of "The Battle of Jutland" will not be long delayed, as the author, when he arrives in England, being a sailor of the Beatty school, is prepared to run risks.

MR. HUGH WALPOLE seems to have been taken to the great heart of the middle west. In the "Chicago Daily News" I read that he is "an English writer who is at the same time a gentleman, and that he shows 'no air of condescension.'" The middle west also liked his English accent. When I first came to these shores a pleasant, outspoken American woman remarked in my hearing that she did not like my accent. At the time I could not think of a suitable retort; in the middle of the night the answer suddenly came to me. It was: "But I haven't got any." As for the so-called "condescension" it is only a way Englishmen have of hiding their extraordinary shyness and modesty. When James Russell Lowell wrote "On A Certain Condescension in Foreigners" little did he think as he penned that delightful but wrong-headed essay, in the year 1869, how it would patrol through the years to the astonishment and chagrin of foreigners. There is certainly no "condescension" in the play "Mary Broom" with which Mr. Allen Monkhouse, another Englishman, a light of the Manchester Repertory Theatre, is delighting audiences at the Neighborhood Playhouse. O, how pleasant it is to see a literary play that engages the brain, touches the heart, makes one smile and laugh, and sends one home thinking.

BUT the chief literary visitor of the winter is Maurice Maeterlinck who has gradually outlived the silly title someone gave him of "The Belgian Shakespeare." He resembles Shakespeare about as much as Boston, England, resembles Boston, America. How does Maeterlinck, who has pleaded so eloquently for silence, like New York: how did he like the giant Bluebird, in the form of an airplane, that was to greet his ship in the lower bay? For a parallel must go back to the day when Robert Browning received an Honorary Degree from Oxford University, and the undergraduates dangled before him from the gallery a red cotton night cap attached to a string. It is said that when Browning saw it he remarked to his neighbor: "How delightful! Somebody has read my 'Red Cotton Night Cap Country!'"

I SUPPOSE that I shall have to "Slippery McGee." I know nothing about the book and nothing about the author, Marie Conway Oemler, except what the publishers' advertisements tell me. Ah, those publishers! They are becoming very clever! "Slippery McGee" stares at me from the advertisement columns. I try not to see it. Then my eye catches the magic words "seventh edition," "a mouth-to-ear-book," "buy a copy and give yourself a treat," "booksellers are ordering larger quantities of this two-year-old story." I suppose I shall succumb, and as Mr. Clive Bell would say "bung down" my one dollar fifty. Why don't my publishers advertise my books like this. I wonder if Mr. X. has read "Slippery McGee."

PERHAPS as an aid towards understanding publicity I ought to read "Advertising as a Vocation," by Frederick J. Allen, for, really, authors can no longer disguise the fact that they like publishers to advertise their books and names. Advertising is managed better in America than in England, and it is treated more seriously, sometimes almost as an art. Able young men are making advertisements a vocation. Recently when I asked a youth, just graduated from an American University, what career he proposed to adopt, he answered promptly—advertising. But nothing I have seen in America has quite the air of Mr. Grant Richards' weekly advertisement in The Literary Supplement of The London Times. I read his advertisements before I read the reviews on the page. It is usually more entertaining. But then he is a man of letters, bright and brisk, as well as a publisher.

AND I suppose that I shall have to buy "Marse Henry" by Henry Waterson. Three or four times a day three or four inches of eulogy of "Marse Henry" in a display advertisement jump out at me, and I am beginning to believe that "Henry Waterson" is one of the most picturesque figures in American journalism. The uses of advertisement are slow but sure. I shall never forget that "Brooks' soap won't wash clothes."

THIS time Mr. H. G. Wells is really angry. He writes a bitter letter to the Editor of The Atlantic, which should ruffle the waters, but it doesn't; nothing can disturb The Atlantic's urbane calm. In this letter Mr. Wells shouts that he is not the author of "Barbellion's Diary," and he also defends Barrie from the charge of being Daisy Ashford. Here is a passage from the Wells-Atlantic letter. "Barbellion manifestly wrote up his diary for publication and introduced a self-contradiction; Daisy Ashford picked up a quaint use of 'oozed' from one of

Barrie's books; these things are to weigh against our word. What sort of idiotic world of cheating, forging, and hoaxing does your critic imagine we live in?" Chatterton didn't cheat, nor Poe in his famous hoax, nor many other "literary gents" who have regarded a good hoax as no worse than a bad sonnet. I rather like Mr. Wells' "Barbellion" wrote up," and Daisy picked up" sentences. They almost make me smile.

FROM inditing this letter Mr. Wells must have turned at once to passing the final proofs of his History of the World. It has a whole page advertisement in the London weekly papers—"The Outline of History, the Plain Story of Life and Mankind," to be published in about 20 fortnightly parts. The reader is also informed that "Mr. Wells has had the assistance of a group of our greatest living historians and scientific writers." Mr. Mencken must blush to recall that in "Prejudices" one of the essays was called "The Late Mr. Wells."

AND, while the World is under Survey ordinary books go on being read just the same. There is a rush for "Roosevelt's Own Letters" in Scribner's. And it is very interesting to find from "The Bookman's" list of books in demand in public libraries in America, that the most popular, excluding fiction, is still "The Education of Henry Adams."

AND here is a list of the newest books in demand in public libraries in America, that the most popular, excluding fiction, is still "The Education of Henry Adams."

Because it contains first hand memories of John Morley, Frederic Harrison, Coventry Patmore and other mid-Victorian figures.

"Rudyard Kipling's Verse."

Because all Kipling's verse is here, issued by Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton in three handsome volumes; all he wrote between 1885-1918 that he wishes to preserve; and because, for me, every poem strikes a date, and starts a memory.

—Q. R.

REMY DE GOURMONT

An Appreciation

Remy de Gourmont's last book, "Pendant l'Orage," published in 1915, composed though it was of short, slight sketches, was certainly one of the finest, among many fine things, that he did. Unlike Paul Fort, of whom he thought so highly, and with whom he had much in common, de Gourmont wrote sparingly and his admirers were wont, not unreasonably, to grumble at the few volumes he provided over the years to line their bookshelves. Naturally an independent and an extraordinarily honest thinker, he did not at any time write for the sake of pleasing; it must be said that his books were too intellectual and too subtle, both in choice and delineation of subject to appeal to a wide public; thus, while there were those wise enough to be always on the watch for a de Gourmont and to welcome it with true literary fervor, the multitude was busy with noisier and lessor men. "Pendant l'Orage," however, made an immediate and irresistible appeal. Written during the early months of the war, it was in its dignity, its confidence, the perfection of its courage and restraint, in its comprehension of what lay ahead and the spirit in which France was preparing herself to meet it, a noble tribute to what had already been accomplished, a noble prophecy of what waited to be done.

For many years, Remy de Gourmont had lived almost the life of a recluse on the fourth floor of an ancient house in the Rue des Saints Peres, in Paris. When he first came to Paris from Normandy, in 1883, he worked at the Bibliothèque Nationale, learnt to know Frenchmen of letters and studied all manner of literature without prejudice, with extraordinary discernment and critical alertness for so young and eager a thinker.

From his own writings, it is possible to get some picture of him in those early days, one of the most modest, certainly one of the most versatile of the young "intellectuals" of the eighties: listening, observing, smiling his quiet, faintly cynical smile. In those days, the young de Gourmont might have been seen leaving the Bibliothèque Nationale at 4 o'clock and, after mounting many stairs, traversing many corridors, presenting himself at the official door of Huysmans, in the building of the "Ministère de l'Intérieur," where that brilliant and eccentric writer carried on his public work and composed his remarkable books. Then together the older and the younger man would make their way toward the Faubourg Saint-Germain, for those long and intimate talks in which Huysmans unbowed himself with regard to everybody and everything which came within the range of his profound learning and caustic wit. Every day, while he was writing "La-bas," de Gourmont saw him and many were the pages which he listened to, hot from the writer's pen. His memories of this man of whom he saw so much and yet who influenced him so little, are kindly, as indeed, however discerning, are all de Gourmont's memories. To him the business of life was to learn; he had no quarrel with those who rendered him service in this direction.

In the eighties political feeling ran high in Paris, and an article written by de Gourmont, urging the advisability of a Franco-German agreement, cost him his post. Since it gave him the greater opportunity to devote himself to original work, it may be regarded as a blessing in disguise.

Early in his career de Gourmont, who was, however, too much of an intellectual adventurer to accept any particular beaten track, came under the influence of that school of French thought mainly inaugurated by Gérard de Nerval, the Symbolist Movement.

Among its most famous disciples will be recognized Villiers de l'Isle-Adam, Huysmans, Verlaine, and also Maeterlinck, men who, in the words of Mr. Arthur Symonds, were in revolt against "exteriority, against rhetoric, against a materialistic tradition." Style for style's sake, so exquisitely exemplified by Maeterlinck, so painstakingly and often artificially imitated by others, had, the Symbolists declared, bound literature down under many burdens. They demanded for it "liberty and authentic speech." The Symbolists did not, by any means, disregard the importance of style; the reader of de Gourmont's writing knows the immense value he places upon it; indeed, grace of diction was as essential in their eyes as in those of Baudelaire or de Heredia, but they refused to make themselves, as their predecessors had done, the slaves of formal art.

The art of Maeterlinck sought to produce in every finished detail an exquisite picture; the art of the Symbolists, as will be recognized again and again in the works of de Gourmont, in his "Une Nuit de Luxembourg," for instance, and "Le Pèlerin du Silence," never to indicate subtly their meaning, never to explain. They wrote, as it were, behind a veil; they were the Whistlers of literature. "Nommé un sujet," declared de Gourmont, "cet surprenant, les trois quarts de la jouissance du poème qui est fait du bonheur de diviner peu à peu; le suggérer, voilà le rêve."

Remy de Gourmont, in his learned treatise, "Esthétique de la langue française"—one of the finest expositions as well as one of the severest denunciations of what is best and what, through careless ignorance and affectation has allowed to develop into what is worst, in the French language of today—as, in his lighter works wrote always for the sheer joy of writing, "L'exercice de la pensée est un jeu," he declared, and he troubled as little about its reception as he had about the result of his political pamphlet in the eighties. On the whole, de Gourmont was more of the thinker than the artist, thus, while Maeterlinck would have been perfecting the vehicle, de Gourmont was dissecting the meaning of the message it carried.

THE MEMORIES OF A JOURNALIST

"Marse Henry." An Autobiography. By Henry Waterson. New York: George H. Doran Company. Two volumes, \$10.

Doubtless "Marse Henry" will be widely advertised as the rapidly told life-story of "the last of the Titans of journalism." And spirited indeed is this book of vivid memories. Throughout it reminds one that a Kentucky thoroughbred can still show forth vigor and animation of its own sort even in these days of motor cars and aeroplanes when horse-racing is all but a bygone form of stimulation. Every one of the 32 chapters reveals a kindly, energetic nature, so much the more interested in other people and objective events outside itself than in sheer introspection as to be not by any means too obtrusively egotistic.

Thoroughly journalistic in style, these chapters, for indeed they seem chapters rather than one formal whole, are nevertheless quite different from such an autobiography as that of another great journalist, Sir Henry M. Stanley. Both men fought in the Civil War and went in for American newspaper writing soon afterward; but there any likeness ends. Stanley became, of course, the great forager after special feature articles which could afford to be serious and matter-of-fact in dealing with his tremendous material. "Marse Henry," on the other hand, is the deliberate observer of world affairs, that is, mainly those in the world of his own country's politics, even though he traveled widely. Thus the Kentuckian has the more need to be lively in the telling of what he has witnessed.

In both his story-telling and his moments of philosophic reverie he is delightfully animated. He declares, for instance: "Truth indeed is ideal. But when we come to adapt and apply it, how many faces it shows us, what varying aspects, so that he is fortunate who is able to catch and hold a single fleeting expression. To bridge this and saddle it, and, as we say in Kentucky, to ride it a turn or two around the paddock, or still better, down the home-stretch of things accomplished is another matter. Again, in quite another connection, he writes of Paris. 'The automobile, too, odd enough, is proving a very leveler. The crowd recognizes nobody amid the hurly-burly of coupes, pony-carts, and taxicabs, each trying to pass the other. The conglomeration of personalities effaces the identity alike of the statesman and the artist, the savant and the cynic. No six-inch rules hedge the shade of the trees and limit the glory of the grass. The ouvrier brings his brood and his basket and have his picnic where he pleases.'"

And yet, for all his striking phraseology, his decided opinions which mellow with retrospect, his whole newspaper policy, one can hardly admit that he is in very fact "the last of the Titans." Journalism is bound to worry its way along as best it can with ever-broadening opportunities for activity, and to develop just the figures that it needs for its progress. After all it is simply the kind of "Titan" that is changing, just as the type of captain of industry or of general is developing through each age that prides itself on expressing the utmost of modernity.

There is much food for reflection in the recently declared results of a prize competition conducted by The Bookman, the subject proposed being "Essays on My Favorite Author." By far the greater number of essays sent in are upon Dickens; next comes Scott; then Stevenson and Lamb. Wells is chosen by some forty essays, while Barrie and Kipling run close at his heels.

A BOOK OF THE WEEK

Miss Eden's Letters. Edited by her great-niece, Violet Dickinson. London: Macmillan & Co. 18s. net.

Who was Miss Eden? The daughter of Lord Auckland, Chief Secretary in Ireland under Lord Carlisle, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Versailles in 1785, Ambassador to Spain in 1788, to Holland in 1789, and in retirement at Eden Farm, Beckenham, Kent, when she was born in 1797; one of 14 children, brought up by a delightful mother who made nurseries fashionable in Paris, and was alternately known as Haughty Nell and the Judicious Hooker; younger sister of William Pitt's first and only love, and of the second Baron Auckland, who was made Governor-General of India in 1835 and took out his sister to rule over Government House. So much the learned in genealogies might have made out, but the publication of the Life and Letters of the Fourth Earl of Clarendon revealed her as a delightful letter-writer, and the revelation is strengthened and deepened by the publication of the Letters of Miss Eden. Here is a girl of 17 writing to a sister 20 years older than herself about a visit from an unpopular brother-in-law: "I wish you would tell me what to say to him just now, for he looks as if he wanted someone to talk to him." A few months later friends came to dine and bring their baby; the proceeding does not astonish her, but the baby's ornament, a party badge, does. "The lilac satin cockade is naturally a very pretty thing, though a baby sewed to it does not add to its beauty." At the mature age of one and twenty she meets her brother's friend, Mr. Graham; "though I would not wish to be severe, yet I cannot think a man who wears a light sort of mulberry-colored 'don't mentions,' from a wish to look waspish, can be any great shakes. The rest of his character may be very good perhaps, but I can hardly think so under these circumstances."

A few weeks later she goes to stay at a big old-fashioned country house: "my room was peculiarly liable to murder and that sort of accident; a large dark green bed with black feathers on the top, stuck in a deep alcove, and on one side of it an enormous dark closet, quite full of banditti, I fancy, and all the rest of the room actually swarming with ghosts." Is not this the very voice of Jane Austen? Elizabeth Bennet might have uttered the sentence about the brother-in-law, "Mary Crawford the epigram on Mr. Graham, and Henry Tilney, teasing Catherine Morland about the horrors of Northanger Abbey, the last. As for the baby and the cockade, they seem to belong of right to the Letters in which Jane Austen gave her family the benefit of her opinion about things and people in general.

No wonder that, unlike most of her contemporaries, Emily Eden took the novels to her heart and on her lips. Mrs. Elton and the Barouche-landau are quoted in 1825, "The Immortal Collins" in 1826, and Mrs. Norris in 1841; and her description of a woman who professed "the degree of religious feeling that is seldom met with," might have come from Fanny Price. "The quantity of her religion it is impossible to deny, but I doubt its quality being right; and when I see that her high-drawn mystical ideas end in making everybody round her perfectly miserable, I go back to the suspicion I have entertained for some time that the old simple religion we were taught at four years old from Watts' catechism is the real right thing after all."

And, alas for the Index, there is no allusion to Emma or to Mansfield Park, or even to Jane Austen, although their early date gives these passages a distinct historical interest as showing that the novelist had already found an audience "fit though few," outside that strangely assorted pair of admirers, the Prince Regent and Archbishop Whately. Harriet Smith's album, to which Mr. Elton so misleadingly contributed, is illustrated by the passage in the present volume describing Lady Jersey, Lady Cowper, and Lady Elizabeth Fielding "coming down of an evening with their great satchels like so many schoolboys, and showing each their 'little treasures,' and one saying, 'May I copy this?' No; not unless you will let me copy that." Very well, but you won't turn over the page? And the miscellaneous touch, "Lady Elizabeth's maid is also making a collection," is quite in Jane Austen's manner. This description of high life is quoted by Miss Eden from her sister's letter from Bowood, and if the said sister, Mary Drummond, plays a less part in the Letters than Emily, or the enchanting Pamela Campbell, whose portrait forms the frontispiece of this delightful book, she was clearly not unworthy of this sisterhood of warm hearts, quick wits and incisive pens.

Besides Scott and Jane Austen, the Eden family read Fenimore Cooper. "I am sure you will not like it," "The Last of the Mohicans" says Emily. "Those vulgar Mohicans—so far from wearing full sleeves, it is painfully obvious that they wear no sleeves at all." And their experiences throw light on another novelist's social touches. The "vulgar bride" who is staying at Bowood and "calls Lord Lansdowne 'Marquis' when she speaks to him, and turns to Lady Lansdowne all of a sudden with 'Law, how 'and some you look,'" is surely a near relation of Thackeray's Lady Claverling, and the scene at the Guildhall dinner where, every time the Lord Mayor gets up to speak, his sword hitches in his wife's lace and makes it all fuzzy, and every guest has a single fork for all the courses, would have won his warm appreciation.

From another letter we learn that half-price sales of silks and ribbons to make room for a new spring show, were known in Oxford Street nearly a century ago. From another,

that Fleur d'Orange, the drinking of which, mixed with maidenhair fern, under the name of Capillaire, was a mark of the Macaroni of 1770, was a popular dainty. "I enclose you some," writes Emily in 1819, "because it is so genteel. Pray remark when it is going down whether your sensations are not remarkably lady-like?"

Much as she hated India, whether she went, as William IV's letter to her expresses it, to contribute to her brother's comfort, nothing could change her outlook upon life. The climate disagreed with her, the official duties exhausted her, the petty gossip disgusted her, but her shrewdness and her unflinching kindness never forsook her. As to Indian matters, whether she is laughing at the jealousy of the old stager, with her deep orange complexion, or of the still more offending new arrival whose rosy cheeks are "vulgar"; or describing the miseries of the rainy season in camp; and wondering "how people who might by economy and taking in washing and plain work have a comfortable back attic in the neighborhood of Manchester Square, with a fireplace and boarded floor, can come and march about India"; or portraying Runjeet Singh and Dost Mohamed, whose nephew is so like Judas Iscariot; she is always delightful.

Nor does the charm fall when she returns to England, whether she sleeps at Penryn Castle "in an enclosed field of blue damask and carved iron rods," or in the Girondins which "gives me a great deal of exercise . . . for I throw the book away in a rage and then have to go and fetch it back again"; or receives company (four bulfinches) at Eden Lodge, Kensington Gore. The last sentence of the last letter, written to the editor's mother, expresses her whole philosophy: "You are quite right to make your children's childhood happy, and as merry as possible, but please do not spoil them. Life does not spoil anybody, and so teach them early to take as it comes cheerfully." Life certainly did not spoil her, but she took it as it came, and her reward was the love of all who knew her and all who will come to know her in these pages.

One or two suggestions we would make. The index, as we have seen, is not immaculate, and at least three footnotes are required in a second edition; one to explain the phrase "Court of Beasts Rose." Rose had published a free version of Carti's Animal Parlant just before Miss Eden wrote; one to give the dates and some brief biographical particulars about G. S. Newton, R. A. who is several times mentioned and whose charming portrait of Lady Theresa Lister is reproduced on p. 203; and one to explain the Swiftian allusion about the peck of dirt on p. 233. But this is, in Emily Eden's own phrase, "to carp in a petty childish way" at minute defects in a book overflowing with pleasantness and the art of life.

THE DUBLIN SALON OF TODAY

Where those old lovely streets still hold their ancient purple, though the stress of a late age's littleness prevail around, and only they are mindful of a kinder day.

So sings Seumas O'Sullivan of Georgian Dublin: and indeed no city in the world holds more of the eighteenth century than this, with its long lines of low brick mansions, built spaciouly with stately rooms and carved fireplaces and garlanded ceilings. Go down to the quays, or cross the river, and lose yourself among the maze of tenement dwellings, and you will find that even the dilapidated hovels of the slums, through whose roofs the rain pours, through whose walls the green rot pierces, are the decrepit relics of those same old mansions. Fallen on evil days, amid the ruins, you will see a marble mantelpiece, a carved oak staircase, rooms large and wide, built for salons, for the dancing of quadrilles, for the showing off of courtiers' dresses and courtly ways.

And Dublin keeps the customs of Addison and Steele; though there are no coffee houses worthy of the name, there are gatherings where you may sit in a circle of poets and pamphleteers, artists and politicians, and talk and talk into the early hours. No city in the world holds so remarkable a group of talkers as can be found here today, men who can write and, unlike poor Goldsmith, talk with equal brilliancy. By day they earn their living as others do, this one is a chemist, this one a librarian, this a dealer in antiques, this greatest of all an organizer of cooperation; but by night they forget and recreate their real century. On Sunday evenings a stranger may go to "A. E.'s" and find himself welcomed into a room full of talk and laughter. And A. E., the most revered man in Dublin, will tell you how there are only three books worth reading in all the world, and if you library he will sigh regretfully and fear that you are one of those mistaken beings, a book lover. Then he will show you how he came to paint each one of them and how to see with the inward eye. Or he will explain to you his hopes and fears for the future of Irish agriculture, and no man has done work of more practical value than this dreamer of dreams. He will tell you that if you needs must write, it behooves you to have some practical occupation besides, for he who only dreams never sees visions.

Or you may go elsewhere, perhaps to her who was once the "uncrowned queen of Ireland" whom Yeats has immortalized in his earlier lyrics. Here James Stephens will tell you of the writing of the Crook of Gold and discuss the character of his donkey in the Demigods. Woe betide you if you call the donkey an ass, for "a donkey is a dear beast, while an ass is well, an ass is an ass." And you will be told that Henry James did not

write novels, but merely knitted socks, with much other such foolery. Or, it may be, the writer of "Insurrections" and the "Hill of Vision" will be in a more serious mood, and will talk by the hour of William Blake or Hyperion or A. E.'s poetry, or how the greatest poetry does not appeal to man's reason or sense, but to something higher, and truer, so that Keats' greatest lines, though they do not mean "a powerful lot of sense," are these:

A voice came sweeter, sweeter than all time,
And still it cried, "Apollo! young Apollo!
The morning bright Apollo! young Apollo!"
I fled, it followed me, and cried Apollo!

In this judgment you will see the key to Irish poetry; for it is the music of words and lyrical intensity that seems best to all Irish poets; and it is strange that with their passion for music in words, there should be so little music in the ordinary sense to be found in Dublin.

Perhaps there is a figure among these talkers who will reveal another side of this passion for lyrical rather than philosophical beauty in poetry; the tall, stooping man talking with a quiet smile to the bearded man by the fire is W. B. Yeats. The evening will not end without him reading some of his work aloud, and you will find him intones, since the voices like a mother crooning her baby. The Irish have preserved intact the ability to read poetry aloud, and more than this they realize the great truth that poetry cannot be fully understood unless it is read aloud and that it is the poet's own duty as part of his work to read as well as write his own poem. In England the few men who are able to read other men's work are usually intolerable if they are allowed to read their own; but in Dublin A. E. will listen happily while James Stephens reads James Stephens, and he in turn will enjoy A. E. reading A. E., and let not James read A. E. or A. E. James! When A. E. reads that poem of his which begins:

I began once again through the grass to be bound to the Lord

his voice rises higher and higher and the poem has an existence apart from the sound of his reading. It, while James Stephens has written a poem, he will tell you, which cannot be spoken above a whisper.

A VERSE WRITER AND HIS VERSES

Poems 1908-1919. By John Drinkwater. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1919. \$2.

Mr. Drinkwater's "Poems," like his play, "Lincoln," are a study in character. If the summing up of his play is "the man Abraham Lincoln," the summing up of his "Poems" is "the man John Drinkwater." Both are written from the same curiously impersonal standpoint. When the curtain goes down on the play, it is the character of Lincoln, his ideal of faithfulness, of hope, of compassion, of an all-victorious righteousness, which pervades everything. And so when the last poem of "Poems" has been read, one has to register one's gratitude for having been allowed to overhear rather than to hear the record of another character.

And yet John Drinkwater enters strangely little into it all. For he succeeds in doing extraordinarily well what every poet, to be a poet, must succeed in doing, in a measure; he finds an echo for his thoughts, as Coleridge put it, "in every heart."

Beyond my window in the night
Is but a drab inglorious street,
Yet there the frost and clean starlight
As over Warwick woods are sweet.

Under the gray drift of the town
The crocus winks among the mould
As eagerly as those that crown
The Warwick spring in flame of gold.

And when the tramway down the hill
Across the cobbles moans and rings,
There is about my window-sill
The tumult of a thousand wings.

With Wordsworth, it is poor Susan who has the reverie; with John Drinkwater, it is John Drinkwater; but, "in every heart," the echo is the same. "I remember! I remember!" John Drinkwater, in fact, is not in the way at all.

And so it is in all his poems. For whether he is recounting, in the same simple first person, his spiritual struggles toward a more generous view of men and things, as in "The Fires of God"; or speaking out in a poem of great praise to the "open road," as in "The Vagabond"; or musing on the fleeting nature of all material things, as in "Reverie," it is John Drinkwater who does it all. And yet, the thoughts are the thoughts of a great multitude. As to the poetry itself, it is not easy poetry. Often, it seems to be quite unnecessarily involved; whilst, not infrequently, the writer gives the impression of trying to get much more out of an idea than ever was in it. On the whole, however, one is quite ready to forgive all its defects, for the sake of the many flashes of beauty and very real greatness which it affords.

YET ANOTHER BLEAK HOUSE

There is another claimant to the title of Bleak House. This time it is in Catherine Street, in the town of St. Albans itself, though, when Dickens wrote it was outside the boundaries, and so conformed to the first requirement. The City Librarian explains that, during the most of the nineteenth century the house was known as "the Daltons" or "Dalton House," but that in '93 its name was changed to Bleak House. Structurally it does not conform in any way to the Bleak House of the book, as why should it; but, in the era of Lady Deadlock, it was separated from the town by fields, as it should be, whilst the red mass of the Abbey, it is a cathedral today, is still visible from the topmost windows.

THE CHRISTMAS CAROL

No matter how many times you have read it, do not let the Christmas period go by without rereading Dickens' "Christmas Carol." Never in the history of the world did we need so much the quaint humor, grim at times, but perhaps the more impressive because of that, the pitiless self-analysis, which the reading of this satire forces upon us, or the exuberant optimistic note which runs throughout. Scrooge, like all of Dickens' characters, is a caricature and an exaggeration, but let us beware lest a bit of Scrooge comes in our own approach to Christmas time. "Christmas is a time for children," we say; this interchange of presents at Christmas time is simply swapping." So be it. Yet the spirit of Christmas belongs exclusively to no period in life, and unhappy he who does not feel it still throbbing through his heart, no matter with what perplexities he finds himself faced or with what dismay he views the cataclysm in this and other lands.

"Christmas Past"—what did we make it mean, not to ourselves directly, but through what we did for others? "Christmas present"—are we recognizing our full responsibility to make happier and brighter the days for those about us? Christmas Past is hopelessly gone, but Christmas Present is with us and it is not yet too late. We should forget for the moment the "Christmas That Is Yet To Come" until we have satisfied ourselves that we have done our fullest duty to Christmas Present, for this will soon be Christmas Past, and our opportunity, if neglected, cannot be recovered.

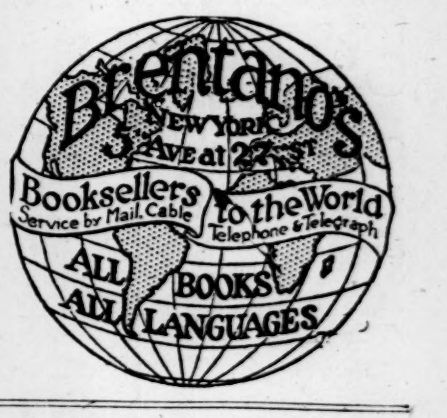
Let the business man ask himself if he has in his employ any Cratchits who, not being laborers with their hands, have not yet benefited by the increase in the laborer's hire, yet have been equally affected by the increased cost of living. Have those Cratchits been too faithful or too self-reliant to insist upon a recognition of what belongs to them in added income to keep the scales properly adjusted?

Let the men who celebrate Christmas in smug complacency ask themselves if there is not some nephew, such as Scrooge's, or some other member of the family yet outside the family circle, whose Christmas will be brighter for a recognition of their kinship, and let us all look about us for Tiny Tims whose lives as well as happiness hang upon our interest, offering us all the opportunity to make our Christmas present a living reality, renewing the happiness in our own hearts by sharing with those less fortunate that which each can well share in proportion to his circumstances. Then shall all we prepare ourselves for Bob Cratchit's toast, "A Merrier Christmas to us all, my dears. God bless us!" And for Tiny Tim's response, "God bless us every one!"

NEW GEOGRAPHICAL QUARTERLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—The research work carried out during recent years by the Swedish Anthropological and Geographical Society has placed it in the first rank of this particular branch of knowledge. The appearance of a new periodical, the "Geografiska Annaler," marks a fresh development in its activities. The editors announce that they "intend to publish both long and short scientific articles, brief notes as well as reviews of the literature covering the whole field of geography, including geophysics, but not pure ethnography."

The well-known periodical "Ymer," issued hitherto by the society, has proved to be inadequate owing to the two tasks it had to perform. It was partly devoted to the scientific side of Swedish geography and partly to the popularization of the most important investigations of geography in general. The "Geografiska Annaler" is to deal solely with questions of a geographical and geophysical nature, while "Ymer" will specialize in popular essays with a particular view to economic geography. Prof. Gunnar Anderson, Director Axel Wallen and Dr. Hans V. Ahlman have undertaken the editorship of the new international quarterly.



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THE HOME FORUM

Andrew Lang Tells of Elzevirs

"Though Elzevirs have been more fashionable than at present, they are still regarded by novelists as the great prize of the book-collector. You read in novels about 'priceless little Elzevirs,' about books 'as rare as an old Elzevir.' I have met, in the works of a lady novelist (but not elsewhere), with an Elzevir 'Theocritus' . . . Mr. Hepworth Dixon introduced into one of his romances a romantic Elzevir Greek Testament, 'worth its weight in gold.' Casual remarks of this kind encourage a popular delusion that all Elzevirs are pearls of considerable price," writes Andrew Lang in "Books and Bookmen."

"To the beginner, any book with a sphere on the title-page is an Elzevir. . . . The mark was used in the seventeenth century by many other booksellers and printers."

"A brief sketch of the history of the Elzevirs may here be useful. The founder of the family, a Flemish bookbinder, Louis, left Louvain and settled in Leyden in 1580. He bought a house opposite the university, and opened a bookshop. Another shop, on college ground, was opened in 1587. Louis was a good bookseller, a very ordinary publisher. . . . Louis left six sons. Two of these, Matthew and Bonaventura, kept on the business, dating 'ex officina Elzeviriana.' In 1625 Bonaventura and Abraham (son of Matthew) became partners. The 'good dates' of Elzevirian books begin from 1626. The two Elzevirs chose excellent types, and after nine years' endeavors turned out the beautiful 'Cesar' of 1635."

"Their classical series in 'petit format' was opened with 'Horace' and 'Ovid' in 1629. In 1641 they began their elegant piracies of French plays and poetry with 'Le Cid.' It was worth while being 'pirated by the Elzevirs, who turned you out like a gentleman, with fleurons and red letters, and a pretty frontispiece. The modern pirate dresses you in rags, prints you murderously, and binds you, if he binds you at all, in some hideous example of 'cloth extra,' all gilt like archaic gingerbread."

"After he has learned all these matters the amateur has still a great deal to acquire." He may now know a real Elzevir from a book which is not an Elzevir at all. But there are enormous differences of value, rarity, and excellence among the productions of the Elzevirian press. The book-stalls teem with small, 'cropped,' dingy, dirty, battered Elzevirian editions of the classics, not 'of the good date.' On these it is not worth while to expend a couple of shillings. . . . No, let the collector save his money; avoid

littering his shelves with what he will soon find to be rubbish, and let him wait the chance of acquiring a really beautiful and rare Elzevir.

"Meantime, and before we come to describe Elzevirs of the first flight, let it be remembered that the 'taller' the copy, the less harmed and nipped by the binder's shears, the better. Men scarcely know how beautiful fire is," says Shelley; and we may say that

Climbing Vermont's Highest Peak

The Green Mountain country is scenographically perfect. As far as the eye can reach, there are the picturesque, restful mountains, pleasant fertile valleys, diversified by river, rill, and lake. . . . The most delightful experience of all is the ascent of

Mount Mansfield. For the first six miles from Stowe the road lies along the west branch of the railroad; then came the four-mile climb. Along the road were partridge vines, wintergreens, clintonias, bunch berries, many varieties of mosses and lichens, and the rare orchid, *Spiranthes cernua*. The change in vegetation was very marked during the ascent, especially noticeable was the difference between the windward and lee side of trees—on the latter, long, strong branches and quantities of moss, on the former short branches or none at all, and no moss.



Mount Mansfield, Vermont, from near Richmond

most men hardly know how beautiful an Elzevir is in its uncut and original form. The Elzevirs we have may be 'dear,' but they are certainly 'dumpy twelves.' Their fair proportions have been docked by the binder. At the Bedford sale there was a pearl of a book, a 'Marot'; not an Elzevir, indeed, but a book published by Wetstein, a follower of the Elzevirs. . . . There was a gracious 'svelte' elegance about these tomes, an appealing and exquisite delicacy of proportion, that linger like sweet music in the memory. I have a copy of the Wetstein 'Marot' myself. . . . But my copy is only some one hundred and twenty-eight millimeters in height, whereas the uncut Bedford copy (it had belonged to the great Pixerécourt) was at least one hundred and thirty millimeters high. Beside the uncut example, mine looks like Cinderella's plain sister beside the beauty of the family.

"Now the moral is that only tall Elzevirs are beautiful, only tall Elzevirs preserve their ancient proportions, only tall Elzevirs are worth collecting. Dr. Lemuel Gulliver remarks that the King of Lilliput was taller than any of his court by almost the breadth of a nail, and that his altitude filled the minds of all with awe. Well, the Philistines may think a few millimeters, more or less, in the height of an Elzevir are of little importance. When he comes to sell, he will discover the difference. An uncut, or almost uncut, copy of a good Elzevir may be worth fifty or sixty pounds or more; an ordinary copy may bring fewer pence. The binders usually pare down the top and bottom more than the sides. I have a 'Rabelais' of the good date, with the red title (1663); and some of the pages have never been opened, at the sides. But the height is only some one hundred and twenty-two millimeters, a mere dwarf. Anything over one hundred and thirty millimeters is very rare. Therefore the collector of Elzevirs should have one of those useful ivory-handled knives on which the French measures are marked, and thus he will be able to satisfy himself as to the exact height of any example which he encounters."

Sussex Quietness

For peace, than knowledge more desirable,
Into your Sussex quietness I came,
When summer's green and gold and azure fell
Over the world in flame.

And peace upon your pasture-lands I found,
Where grazing flocks drift on contentually,
As little clouds that travel with no sound
Across a windless sky. . . .

Under the calm ascension of the night
We heard the mellow lapping and return
Of night-owls purring in their groundling flight
Through lanes of darkling fern.

Unbroken peace when all the stars were drawn
Back to their lairs of light, and ranked along
From shire to shire the downs out of the dawn
Were risen in golden song. . . .

—John Drinkwater.

confronted all the evil in it, he would faintly pervade the mass with the new heaven. . . . He recognized the good and the hopeful, even in those who seemed most lost; he quenched not the dimly burning flax, nor brake the bruised reed. It was not contempt of the world, but sadness over it; not condemnation of man, but drawing him to his Heavenly Father; not despising of the little and the poor, whether outwardly or inwardly such. . . . As we reached the open, the scene which burst on our view was simply entrancing. Reaching the Summit House we welcomed the cheery wood fire. Stowe is seven hundred and twenty feet above the sea level. Mount Mansfield is three thousand six hundred and seventy feet above Stowe, and four thousand and ninety feet above the sea. The mountain top is two miles long. . . . The nose is a ragged boulder of rocks; the forehead is south, and one hundred and sixty feet lower. To the south is Camel's Hump (christened by the French, Lion Couchant) and Mount Washington and the Presidential Range, one hundred miles to the east. Smuggler's Notch lies between Mansfield and Elmore mountains. To the west we could see the whole length of Lake Champlain, from the Sorel to Vergennes. Across the lake we saw the Adirondacks, a hundred miles away. From the chin are seen Jay Point in Vermont, Owl's Head, Elephant, and Orford in Canada, the silver line of the St. Lawrence River, and the spires and smoke of Montreal. Just below the chin is the Lake of the Clouds. Less than half the way is still climbing, and Mount Mansfield is not the bushier it is made out to be.—Quoted in "Summer Homes Among the Green Hills of Vermont."

Lessons From Nature

The most superficial perusal of the teaching of (Jesus) must convince how deeply sympathetic he was with nature, and how keenly observant of man. Here there is no contrast between love of the country and the habits of city life; the two are found side by side. On his lonely walks he must have had an eye for the beauty of the lilies of the field, and thought of it, how the birds of the air received their food from an Unseen Hand, and with what maternal affection the hen gathered her chickens under her wing. He had watched the sower or the vine-dresser as he went forth to his labor, and read the teaching of the tares which sprang up among the wheat. To him the vocation of the shepherd must have been full of meaning, as he led, and fed, and watched over his flock, spoke to his sheep with well-known voice, brought them to the fold, or followed, and tenderly carried back those who had strayed, ever ready to defend them, even at the cost of his own life. Nay, he even seems to have watched the habits of the fox in its secret lair. But he also equally knew the joys, the sorrows, the wants and sufferings of the busy multitude. The play in the market, the marriage processions, . . . the wrongs of injustice and oppression, the urgent harshness of the creditor, the bonds and prison of the debtor, the palaces and luxury of princes and courtiers, the self-in-

mentioned. They had come first to his shop, he said, and must be first served, their money being quite as acceptable to him as that of Lorenzo. . . . I have thought it well to make this memorial of Caparra, because he was certainly quite unique in his calling; he never has had, nor do I think he ever will have, an equal: many proofs of his skill may still be seen in Florence, but more particularly in the iron works of the Strozzi Palace, above all in the lanterns, which are most beautiful.—Vasari's "Lives of the Most Eminent Painters, Sculptors, and Architects" (Mrs. Foster's tr.).

A Florentine Smith

Now this Niccolò Grosso was a somewhat fanciful personage, and not a little obstinate, a just man in his way and very exact in his dealings, whether as regarded his own interest or that which belonged to another, nor ever desiring more than his due; but he would never give credit to anyone, and from all for whom he executed works of any kind he demanded "earnest-money." For this cause Lorenzo de' Medici always called him Caparra (earnest money), by which name he soon became known to many others also. To his shop this Caparra or Niccolò Grosso, had a sign affixed, on which he had caused books burning to be represented, and to anyone who requested time for his payments, Niccolò would reply, "I cannot give it, for my books are burning, as you see, so that no more debtors can be inscribed therein."

Niccolò Grosso had received orders to make a pair of andirons for the captains of the Parte Guelfa, and these being duly finished, were more than once sent for, but Niccolò constantly replied, "Here do I labor and toil on this anvil, and hereon it is that I will have my money paid me." Whereupon the captains again sent to demand the work ordered, causing Niccolò to be told at the same time that he might go to fetch his money and should be paid immediately, but he obstinately replied that they should first bring him the money. The Provectors thereupon fell into a rage, for the captains desired to see the work, and he sent a message to Niccolò, reminding him that he had already received one-half of the money, and bidding him once more send the remainder. Hearing this, Caparra acknowledged it to be true, and gave one of the andirons to the messenger, saying, "Here, carry them this one, for that belongs to them, and if it please them, bring me back the rest of the money, then I will send the other andiron, but not before, for that other belongs to me." The officials, having seen the admirable work he had made for them, dispatched his money to the shop forthwith, whereupon he sent them the remaining andiron.

I find it further related, that Lorenzo de' Medici desired to have various kinds of iron work prepared, intending to send them to different places as presents, and to the end that the excellence of Caparra might be made known. He consequently went

in person to the workshop, and there chanced to find the master busily occupied with various works for certain poor people from whom he had received a part of the payment as earnest money. When Lorenzo therefore requested him to prepare the objects desired, the utmost that he could obtain from Caparra was the remark that he could promise nothing, until he had first satisfied the persons above

mentioned. They had come first to his shop, he said, and must be first served, their money being quite as acceptable to him as that of Lorenzo. . . . I have thought it well to make this memorial of Caparra, because he was certainly quite unique in his calling; he never has had, nor do I think he ever will have, an equal: many proofs of his skill may still be seen in Florence, but more particularly in the iron works of the Strozzi Palace, above all in the lanterns, which are most beautiful.—Vasari's "Lives of the Most Eminent Painters, Sculptors, and Architects" (Mrs. Foster's tr.).

Winter Beauty

You look out upon a gray earth and a gray sky. The trees stretch forth to you their naked branches, as if imploringly. And then, a miracle. . . . The gray wintry sky unlocks her treasures; and softness, and whiteness, and warmth, and beauty float gently down upon both the evil and the good. Through all the night, while you sleep, the work goes noiselessly on. Earth puts off her earthiness; and when the morning comes, she stands before you in the white robes of a saint. There is no longer on her pure brow anything common or unclean. . . .

The far-off hills swell their white purity against the pure blue of the heavens. The sheeted splendor of the fields sparkles back a thousand suns for one. The trees have lost their nakedness, and every slender twig is clothed with glory. All the roofs are blanketed with the snow; all the fences are bordered. Every gate-post is a marble quarry. Harsh outlines are softened. Instead of angles and ruggedness and squalor, there are billowy, flowy undulations. Nothing so rough, so common, so ugly, but it has been transfigured. . . .

Will you look more closely? A part is, if possible, more beautiful than the whole. On the texture of your coat sleeve one wandering snowflake has alighted. Gaze at it before it vanishes from your sight. What a world of symmetry it discloses! What an airy crystalline splendor! What delicate spires of feathery light shoot out from the center, with tiny fringes, and rosy, radiating bars! You have never seen anything more beautiful, more perfect; and you may stand breath-high in just such marvelous radiance. Talk of robbers' caves and magic lamps! No eastern imagination, rioting in barbaric gold and pearl, can eclipse this magnificence.—Gail Hamilton.

The Eight-Day Clock

The days of Bute and Grafton's fame, Of Chatham's waning prime, First heard your sounding gong proclaim Its chronicle of Time. . . .

Now with a grave unmeaning face You still repeat the tale, High-towering in your somber case, Designed by Chippendale; Without regret for what is gone, You bid old customs change, As year by year you travel on To scenes and voices strange.

—Alfred Cochrane.

"Lay Not Up for Yourself"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
THE saving habit, inaugurated by the government of the United States as a war-time necessity and ardently kindled by the fires of patriotism, has, judging from outward appearances, burned itself out. And from its ashes there arises, Phoenix-like, the bird of extravagance, tempting the nation to indulge in a riot of spending and to soar on wings of prodigality to heights hitherto unknown. Fortunately this fleeting bird, when correctly classified as to order, genus and species, is found to be as whimsical and imaginary as its legendary mate. That a situation akin to covetousness should prevail in the land as an after-the-war climax, might be expected when we consider that the human mind is prone to be an extremist. As a forced draft of steam starts a tremendous pressure in a boiler, even so the forced economy of recent years creates a similar disturbance in the human mind, and, when released, expands until the extreme of tension is exchanged for the extreme of relaxation. Thus the economy of yesterday has become the extravagance of today. "Economy," writes Anthony Hope, "is going without something you do want in case you should, some day, want something which you probably won't want," an epigram which illustrates the attitude of the popular thought, for, after going without certain so-called necessities for a period, there are people today who are recklessly acquiring the luxuries which they probably "won't want" when reason adjusts itself more in conformity with the activity of right thinking.

Frenzied expenditure, like a bubble, destroys itself by over-inflation. Since time began the errors in human consciousness have comprised the element of self-destruction. History records that the pride and pomp of temporal power and idolatry, upon reaching the crest of the wave of intolerance, is dashed to pieces upon the shore of progress. The Sci. ural narrative covering the destruction of Babylon with her worship of the golden cup of luxury, terminates significantly, "Babylon the great is fallen, is fallen." From the prodigal waste and wanton display in the reign of Cleopatra, to the Bacchanalia of ancient Rome, to the demoralizing luxuriousness of the court of Louis the Well-beloved, the handwriting on the wall of time is ever the same: "All is vanity." Tradition and fact warn us that "the triumphing of the wicked is short." History repeats, history teaches, but history fails to reform by its example, and so today, in the signs of the times, we observe the chrysalis of economy emerging from its shell a butterfly of extravagance. The only difference between this modern example of extravagance and its ancient expression lies in the visible aspect, but while this progressive age may tend to lessen the material accompaniments of evil which dominated the age of despotism, still the inherent tendencies in human thought continue now, as of old, to sway mankind toward the worship of mortal gods.

When Mrs. Eddy gave to a waiting world her revelation of Truth which is embodied in the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she furnished a practical religion which assures a complete salvation to all mankind. Christian Science not only heals sickness, destroys sin, and overcomes death, but it also establishes harmony in man's relationship with man and in nation's intercourse with nation. Through the operation of divine laws which are based on perfect Principle, Christian Science establishes man in his rightful place as an idea of God, good. This it does through the holy influence of Truth, elevating the human consciousness from the beliefs acquired from false education, to a better understanding of God, Principle, and this understanding produces in mankind a preponderance of right thinking. Mrs. Eddy, while teaching her followers the demonstrable fact that "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need" (Science and Health, p. 494), has established a rule of conduct which, if universally adopted and applied to the affairs of men, will usher in that "peace on earth" so sincerely desired by all. In the "Manual of The Mother Church" (p. 77), she writes: "God requires wisdom, economy, and brotherly love to characterize all the proceedings of the members of The Mother Church. The First Church of Christ, Scientist." Mrs. Eddy's marvelous selection of words by which she elucidates scientific truths, is unparalleled in the history of literary expression. That she places the word "economy" by the side of wisdom, proves it to be a member of the association of divine ideas.

True economy, if spiritually understood and practiced, exterminates the folly of covetousness and all the evils which follow in its train. One of the pearls of speech delivered by the Master in his Sermon on the Mount would, if obeyed, lighten the way for those groping in the mist of idolatry, for he says: "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal; but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through nor steal: for where your treasure is, there will your heart be also." As Jesus taught the folly of accumulating material things, so Christian Science is teaching the thinkers of our day to

turn from worldliness and seek to know the imperishable nature of the things of Spirit. It advocates the doctrine that it is more profitable to give than to receive. "Giving does not impoverish us in the service of our Maker, neither does withholding enrich us." (Science and Health, p. 79.)
When a man, instructed by Christian Science, learns to know the true meaning of substance as "the evidence of things not seen," he realizes that substance is spiritual and not material. He awakens to the fact that, as a child of God, man possesses all spiritual ideas by divine right of sonship with the Father, the creator of all good. All wisdom, substance and power, emanating from God as the only source, man has. He is constantly at the fount of all wisdom, in the midst of all substance, at the apex of all power. Thus man, supplied with all good, lacks nothing. Perceiving this fact through spiritual understanding, man loses the false desires of the flesh, realizes the unreal nature of matter, turns to Principle for instruction and guidance, and receives the holy benediction, "This is my beloved son."

Familiar to one from the days of early childhood are the forms of the Egyptian Pyramids, and now, as I approached them from the banks of the Nile, I had no print, no picture before me, and yet the old shapes were there; there was no change; they were just as I had always known them. I straightened myself in my stirrups, and strived to persuade my understanding that this was real Egypt, and that those angles which stood up between me and the west were of harder stuff, and more ancient than the paper pyramids of the green portfolio. Yet it was not till I came to the base of the Great Pyramid that reality began to weigh upon my mind. Strange to say, the bigness of the distinct blocks of stones was the first sign by which I attained to feel the immensity of the whole pile. When I came, and trod, and touched with my hands, and climbed, in order that by climbing I might come to the top of one single stone, then, and almost suddenly, a cold sense and understanding of the Pyramid's enormity came down.—From "Eothen," by Kinglake.

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A First Sight of the Pyramids

I went to see and to explore the Pyramids.
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The Answer
Who rises from prayer a better man, his prayer is answered.—George Meredith.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, DEC. 24, 1919

EDITORIALS

Coal Operators an Object Lesson

It is difficult to explain the latest action of the coal operators as based on anything other than a policy of obstruction. In now refusing to approve the terms of the settlement agreed to by Attorney-General Palmer and President Wilson of the Mine Workers, they have gone back on their own decision, without regard for the effect of such a reversal in blocking a fair adjustment of the matters of difference between the operators and the miners and in throwing new elements of doubt and confusion into what would otherwise appear to be a clearing situation.

The operators now aver that they never agreed to the Palmer-Lewis memorandum. That document summarized the terms of settlement which, following the proposals of President Wilson, brought the strike to an end on December 11 and allowed the government authorities to lift the light, heat, and power restrictions. The operators declare that the memorandum differs from the President's proposals. The memorandum mentioned a commission with full power to determine wages, profits, and working conditions. The operators say that what they agreed to was the proposal of Dr. H. A. Garfield, formerly Fuel Commissioner, calling for a commission with advisory powers only. Yet these contentions must strike curiously upon anyone who takes the trouble to go back over the published newspaper reports of proceedings in settlement of the coal question. The Palmer-Lewis memorandum was published in full on the morning of December 10. It clearly stated that the proposed commission was to have full powers, that it was to be composed of three persons, and that one of these three was to represent the public. The Garfield proposal was for a commission in which the miners and operators should be equally represented, but made no provision for representation of the public. The text of President Wilson's call to the miners was published at the same time. It proposed the acceptance of the 14 per cent wage increase, which was the figure arrived at by Mr. Garfield, noted that the operators had agreed to absorb such an increase without increasing the price of coal to consumers, and with regard to the conciliation commission contained this paragraph:

The Fuel Administrator suggested that a tribunal be created in which the miners and operators would be equally represented, to consider further questions of wages and working conditions, as well as profits for operators and proper prices for coal. I shall, of course, be glad to aid in the formation of such a tribunal.

To hold that this general statement, prepared before the memorandum was drawn up and before it was known that the miners would agree to the terms set forth, is in any point essentially different from the memorandum itself comes perilously near to a quibble. There is, of course, the fact that the commission, as proposed tentatively, and in general terms, by Mr. Garfield, did not provide for public representation, whereas the commission as named by the President does. But the President's commission carries out the Garfield idea by having the miners and operators equally represented; and while the commission as formed is equipped with full power to do whatever the situation seems to demand, instead of being merely advisory, the powers with which it is equipped were set forth in the memorandum as published, when the miners went back to work. And in the face of the operators' contention that they never agreed to the conditions, what is to be said of the statement of Thomas T. Brewster, chairman of the scale committee of the coal operators, published that same morning, December 10, as a dispatch from St. Louis, that "the proposition of President Wilson meets with the unqualified approval of the mine operators"? Mr. Brewster made that statement, so the dispatch stated, after having a summary of the President's proposals read to him. To deny now that the announcement of the operators' approval covered the points set forth in the Palmer-Lewis memorandum of the President's proposal, seems much like denying the axiomatic statement that two things each equal to a third are themselves equal.

There is no indication that the operators object to the personnel of the new commission, a personnel, by the way, with which the miners have already given signs of being well satisfied. Rather is the dissatisfaction of the operators traceable to the scope and powers set for the activities of the President's appointees. The operators make it appear that the complications over differentials, and working conditions, are too great for the commission to grapple with successfully; yet why the task, if undertaken in good faith, should offer greater complications to a commission empowered to adjust differences and correct unfair practices than it would offer to a commission whose powers were merely of an advisory nature, is not clearly discernible.

Can it be that there is any objection on the part of the operators to the presence of a public representative as a member of the commission? Curiously enough, the solicitude lest such presence should militate against, rather than for, the public interest, is coming chiefly from the operators' side. Yet their solicitude for the public in this connection would be strained, indeed, if it should go so far as to tip over the whole commission plan, at this late stage, for doubt lest the public fare badly in the face of a possible combination of the operators' and miners' representatives. Besides, the provision that the commission shall be unanimous in its decision can be counted on to dispel doubts of that sort. As a matter of fact, the presence of a public representative on the board marks a turn in the public's favor. Heretofore, coal strikes and differences between miners and operators have been settled, as a rule, by conferences of the interested parties. The public, even in the rare cases where government representatives have taken any part in the proceedings, have usually had to put up with whatever the contestants decreed as their portion toward settlement. That the public interest can suffer more when directly

represented with a voice and a vote than it has suffered when helpless before the joint decree of the interested parties alone, seems incredible.

As the matter stands, whatever the real attitude of the operators toward the direct representation of the public interest in the deliberations of the commission, their attitude now directly expressed would seem to indicate a repudiation of all concern for the public. The operators do not strengthen their position by such an attitude. But their disposition to prove recalcitrant, in the face of actual test, points to one thing quite clearly. That is, the inadvisability of allowing railroads to go out of government control until their relation to big industry in general has been more carefully studied in time of peace. That the government ability to reinforce the strike settlement with sweeping railway arrangements counted notably and swiftly in the dissipation of the restrictions incidental to the November coal shortage can hardly be denied. Not until big industry is generally in a mood to give the same prompt cooperation in safeguarding the public interest should the government relinquish such control as it now finds itself in a position to exercise.

The Recent Italian Elections

Now that fuller details of the recent Italian elections are available, it is possible to form a just estimate as to what really happened in regard to them, and to gauge their importance. The earlier dispatches showed clearly enough that the conspicuous features of the elections were the remarkable success of the Socialists and of the Roman Catholic, so-called, Popular Party; and it was possible to assume that these successes were due to the careful organization of these two parties, coupled with a very widespread apathy amongst the electorate as a whole. The fuller information now available not only confirms this view, but shows that both of the factors which contributed to the success of the Socialists and the Roman Catholics operated much more powerfully than was at first supposed. In the recent election, that is to say, the Socialists and the Roman Catholics were not only the best organized parties; they were the only parties which had organizations amounting to anything at all. Whilst as to the apathy of the electorate, it was so pronounced that barely 50 per cent recorded their vote. In Rome, only 29.66 per cent of the electors went to the polls; whilst in Palermo, which is Mr. Orlando's constituency, the number of voters sank to 15 per cent. In two villages in Calabria, no one voted at all.

Now apathy in regard to elections is no new thing in Italy. The Italian, whilst naturally democratic enough, has never shown very great enthusiasm for parliamentary institutions. But, if he found it difficult to develop an interest in elections under the old electoral system when he voted for a specific candidate whom he knew, or, at any rate, knew all about, he evidently finds it much more difficult under the severely impersonal methods of the scrutin de liste. The Nationalist Party did nothing to help him. It might be all that was claimed for it, but, as far as the great mass of the electorate was concerned, it always remained "just beyond the horizon." The parties that appeared at the street corners were the "Reds" and the "Blacks," in other words, the Socialists and the Roman Catholics. And so the "Reds" and the "Blacks" had almost a clear field and no favor, and they made the most of it. On the day after the election, middle-class Italy, which was the chief offender in this matter, awoke to a realization that the Socialists had returned to the new Chamber a compact party over 150 strong, whilst the Roman Catholics, with a good round 100, really held the balance of power.

The result of all this is that, at one of the most critical periods in the history of the country, the Italian national assembly is by no means a truly representative assembly. Socialism is undoubtedly strong in Italy, but its actual strength certainly does not entitle it to a representation amounting to one-third of the entire Chamber; whilst in a country which is still, when fairly faced with the issue, strongly opposed to clericalism in politics, a representation of 100 for the Roman Catholic Party is out of all proportion to the actual strength of that party.

What the outcome of the situation is to be, only the future can show. Already the Socialists have made themselves very much heard, and the Premier, Mr. Nitti, in spite of the "most excellent understanding" which is known to exist between the Quirinal and the Vatican, is quite evidently by no means sanguine as to the future.

Mr. Poincaré in Glasgow

OF THE many signs which the past year has afforded of a return to the ways of peace, few could have been happier than the ceremony which took place recently in Glasgow, when Raymond Poincaré, President of the French Republic, was installed as Lord Rector of one of Scotland's most ancient universities, the University of Glasgow. Mr. Poincaré had been elected to "the most honorable office at their command" by the unanimous voice of the students of the university, as far back as the autumn of 1914. Thus, practically all the period of the great war and more than a year of labor to reestablish peace lay between the election of the French President as Lord Rector and his final triumphal installation in the St. Andrew's Halls, a few weeks ago.

There was, most certainly, a triumphal ring about the whole ceremony, and the students of Bishop Turnbull's great foundation might be trusted to do what indeed they did, namely, to seize upon this idea of victory and make the most of it. When the "War President" appeared on the platform, in all the glory of a scarlet robe of a Doctor of Laws, there was no mistaking the victorious nature of the tumultuous ovation which greeted him. The "boys of Gilmore Hill" had waited for five years for that moment, and they were determined to make it a long and very emphatic moment. If the "auld alliance" of centuries ago which had bound France and Scotland together was to be forged anew, the students of Glasgow were going to see that the event was duly signalized. And so they cheered, as only students can cheer.

It was an occasion full of "great moments." It was

a great moment, for instance, when the Dean of the Faculty of Law, pronouncing Mr. Poincaré "a jurist of European fame," declared that for them the President of France personified "the heroism of her armies and her people, the wisdom of her statesmen, the fortitude of her citizens, and the determination of her whole population to crown the common victory by repairing the ravages of war, and harvesting the fruits of peace." And it was a great moment when the President, in the course of his reply, told his hearers that he had learned to love Scotland as a child, through reading Sir Walter Scott's novels and poetry, and showed them how this love had been deepened by the stirring events of the great war. Was not Field Marshal Lord Haig a Scotsman? And had not Lord Haig, by his one act, to mention no others, of consenting to yield precedence to Marshal Foch, displayed a patriotism which would make him "still greater in the world's history"? "Suppose that, at this moment," Mr. Poincaré declared, "susceptibility, self-love, pride, or ambition had gained the mastery, and given rise to discussion, we were hopelessly lost. Thanks to Field Marshal Haig and to General Pétain that risk was at once avoided." So did Mr. Poincaré go forward, renewing old bonds of union and forging new ones, seeking to strengthen and deepen that Entente Cordiale which, as he said himself, had had its beginnings, centuries before, in Scotland.

Mr. Poincaré, indeed, quite evidently agreed with his audience that the "auld alliance" should be revived, and it was, perhaps, the greatest moment of all when the French President pledged his faith never to forsake the task of bringing the two nations more closely together. For Mr. Poincaré, quite evidently, saw the "auld alliance" as his audience saw it, in its broadest possible sense, as an alliance between the British peoples and the French people. The cementing of such an alliance was a work the greatness of which he well knew. It was a work which concerned a much wider field than the two nations most directly involved. It was a work which concerned "the very fate of mankind."

The Mexican Border

WHEN anybody takes time to think about it, there is something rather striking in the fact that the United States, in spite of its broad expanse of territory, has frontier contact with only two other countries. "The Border," when referred to casually by some person or another in the United States, means either the imaginary line which separates this country from Canada, or else the northern bank of that Rio Grande from which this country looks across at Mexico. There is a wide difference in the general conception of the two "borders." Why that on the north should be popularly conceived of as a line, while that on the south should give the impression of an irregular and ill-defined district, or region, would be difficult to determine, yet to say that, for many residents of the United States, to journey northward into Canada is very definitely to "go across the line," whereas a similar passage southward into Mexico gives only a hazy impression of passing through an indeterminate waste which they describe as "border country," is only to state the facts of the matter. Perhaps the difference in conception of the two frontiers might be explained by the far more general knowledge of the people and conditions along the northern border than of those along the southern. Thousands of United States citizens are crossing and recrossing the Canadian "line" daily, compared with a few tens or hundreds who cross to and from Mexico in the same time. Then the mere fact of one's stepping over the boundary into Canada does not mean that he will find any marked difference in the aspect of things or people on the other side. Farmers and farm country just north of the "line" are not very notably different; after all, from farmers and farms just south of it. For the "line" is not a demarcation, and, best of all, the generations now passing to and fro over it have never had to think of it as a border upon which the military forces of contiguous countries have assembled for purposes of aggression or defense.

Not so with the Mexican border. That has been too often associated in the popular thought with disorder and danger, a strip of country in which, for many people, it would be as well, on the whole, not to venture. Succeding generations have had their Mexican "war-scares," have had their periods of excitement over this or that story of Mexican raids and Texan retaliations, of the daring of this or that bandit in some piece of border villainy, of the sending of troops to put an end to some petty reign of terror. It has been all very exciting, in a way; and at times everybody has been wont to make it a matter of morning greeting. Almost every generation of United States business men has had a period of saying, one to another, as they have met over their newspapers, "Well, this Mexican thing looks like trouble, doesn't it?" To which the response, equally automatic, has been, of course, "Pretty serious, pretty serious!" And then that particular generation of business men, going on about its business, in spite of greetings, head-shakings, and forebodings of something "pretty serious," has eventually forgotten all about Mexico. All that has remained has been the lurking impression of the Mexican border as a good place to keep away from; a district to which nobody who can help himself ever goes, unless to get away again as soon as possible; or a place where nobody except bandits, soldiers, and perhaps a few half-forgotten government officials ever stay.

And then the stories told by the army men who have done their "bit" along the Rio Grande! All sun and dust and heat, they say, except when it rains. And when it rains there is always a flood. Tents full of choking dust in fair weather; tents almost washed into the river when it rains. That is about all the army fellows can say for the Mexican border. Of course, there is El Paso, but—well, El Paso is El Paso. It is there because it is there, and one may infer that everybody makes the most of it. It has the famous international bridge, but somehow or other El Paso never seems to be "the border." No, the Mexican border is space, and emptiness, and cactus, and days of wishing for a tree or a mountain to break the waste of gray brown dirt, and a sluggish saline river, from the other side of which, ever and anon,

comes an unexplained bullet. How different from that "imaginary line" which is the only "border" on the north! Why?

Notes and Comments

TO THE ordinary individual there is naturally something amusing in the thought that a gentleman bearing the distinguished name of Sir James Dewar, LL.D., D.Sc., F. R. S., and the further distinction of being Fullerton professor of chemistry in the Royal Institute of Great Britain, has been blowing soap bubbles, and has succeeded in keeping one of them more than a year without its bursting. But the soap bubble, blown under the nice conditions of Sir James' bubble-blowing, provides a way for studying molecular action. The importance of his soap bubbles is incidentally indicated by the fact that he was this year one of the two medalists honored by the Franklin Institute, and that the sixty members of the institute committee who awarded the medal include men who are nearly all identified with research as it bears upon industries. One needs technical knowledge to see the connection, but Dr. Dewar has not been blowing soap bubbles for "fun," although for that matter he has probably got a good deal of fun out of blowing them. But it takes no technical knowledge to marvel at a soap bubble that lasted a year, and, at last accounts, has not burst yet.

THE trees of the forests are generally looked upon as prospective lumber, or a decorative feature of the landscape, or else thought of in an abstract general way, as, for instance, in Tom Hood's little verse:

I remember, I remember
The first trees dark and high;
I used to think their slender tops
Were close against the sky.

Not all people are aware that the trees by merely being themselves are performing a great service to the world. In the first place they purify the atmosphere by extracting the carbon from the air, and in addition they act as an attraction to the rain and conserve it when it falls. The great forest areas absorb the heat of the sun, and send up currents of cool air which force the clouds to descend and precipitate a part of their precious burden. The rain soaks into the deep layers of decaying vegetable matter on the forest floor, from which it seeps slowly into the water channels of the surrounding country, instead of rushing off in a destructive torrent. It is obvious then, if a forest is cut down or destroyed by fire, that the hot currents of air rising from the bare, sun-parched land will tend to drive away the rain clouds and disseminate their moisture, thus perhaps converting a fertile territory into a desert. For this reason afforestation is an international question.

BILLINGSGATE FISH MARKET is to profit by the general trend of reform and reconstruction. It is to be extended and adjusted to the ever-increasing space demands made upon it. Customs are said to have been paid at Billingsgate, the old port of London, in A. D. 979. For a long time a landing-place for provisions, it was made a free market in 1609. Even in 1881, in spite of successive improvements, a commission reported that the space was inadequate. Close to the ancient Monument of London, this riverside mart is noted for its activity, and for the picturesqueness of its language. The traditional "fish-fag" had a diction all her own, and Billingsgate has not, as far as one is aware, lost its reputation in that direction.

THE British Government's decision to reduce the price of household coal by ten shillings a ton has taken everybody by surprise. Such munificence was not expected; and people are a little puzzled to know why not only the last six-shilling rise, but also two previous war increases are remitted by this reduction. Critics assume that this drop in price implies some kind of subsidy, and apparently a trifle of seven millions is involved. The Times, however, puts forward the alternative that Sir A. Geddes, having thrown erroneous statistics in British eyes, hoped that tears of gratitude would wash the dust away! Bureaucratic control of business seems to perform prodigies of legerdemain. It is certainly all very wonderful!

IN THIS day of "drives," many an American college graduate will take sympathetic pleasure in a remark of "The Librarian," writer of an entertaining department in the Boston Transcript. Contemplation of the conflict between the way the professor is expected to live and bring up his family and the decreasing power of his salary to make ends meet undoubtedly influenced "Librarian" to do his bit, nor does he regret doing it. Many another man is in a like position. "We have assisted (mildly)" says he, "the suffering professors of our alma mater, and we are still wondering, when the second payment falls due, which one of those professors we know well enough to borrow the amount from."

THE recommendation of the Chamber of Commerce of London, that nickel be substituted for silver in the coins of less than 5 shillings, reminds Americans of the western states that not yet have they had to give up their silver dollars altogether. Of course, the gold pieces vanished as soon as the United States went into the war, being withdrawn from circulation by the banks to provide the government with the tremendous reserve necessary for the constantly expanding credit system. For years the ranch owner or the mining man has liked to feel the weight of gold and silver money in his pocket. Even the citizen of modest means could feel a considerable affluence with, say, but ten silver dollars in his purse. In the mining regions people generally have enjoyed seeing the actual coins of what they have striven so hard, and so romantically to take out of the ground. It is indeed a joy to "plank down" the "hard cash" on the counter in exchange for beans and canned milk. Nowadays, however, this honest joy has to express itself as best it can, with even the silver dollars beginning to give way to paper bills.